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EXAMINATION QUESTIONS

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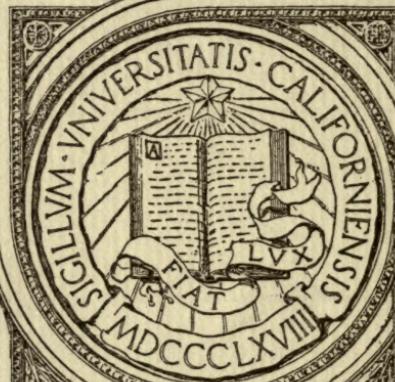
LATIN AND GREEK

FOURTH SERIES

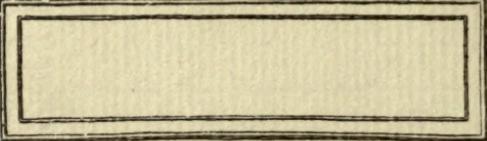
1916-1920

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PREFACE

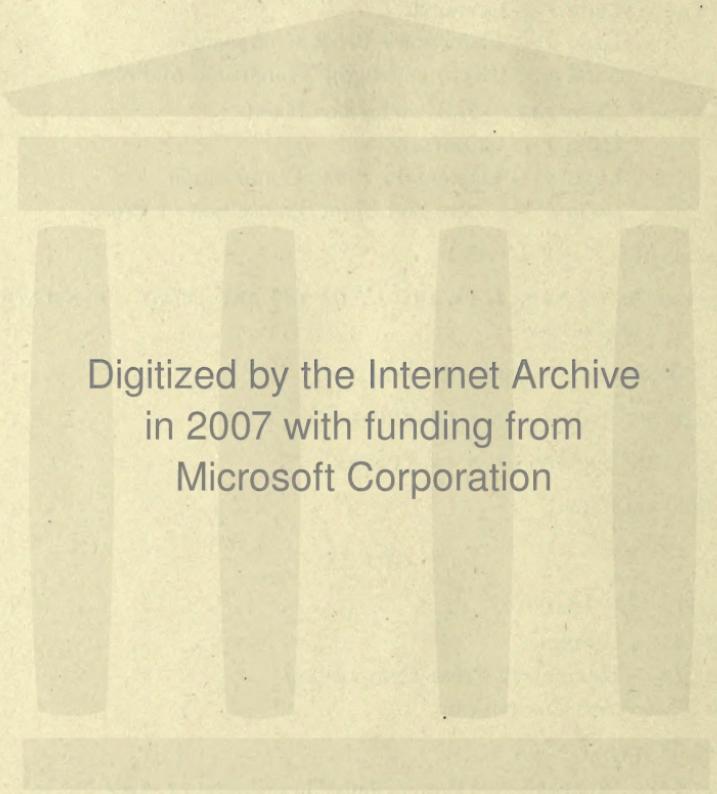
While the annual volume of examination questions published by the College Entrance Examination Board has met the needs of many candidates for examination and their teachers, the Board is constantly in receipt of communications asking for the questions set in certain subjects in successive years. In order to meet this demand the Board has prepared pamphlets containing the questions in certain subjects from 1916 to 1920 inclusive. These pamphlets are as follows:

1. Examination questions in Latin and Greek, 1916-1920.
2. Examination questions in English and other modern languages, 1916-1920.
3. Examination questions in mathematics, 1916-1920.
4. Examination questions in history, 1916-1920.
5. Examination questions in the natural sciences and in drawing, 1916-1920.

Quite apart from meeting the needs of candidates for examination and their teachers, these publications ought to have a beneficial influence upon teaching, for the reason that they illustrate in concrete form principles agreed upon by many leading teachers of the subjects represented.

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LATIN 1, 2, AND 4

1916: **LATIN 1**—GRAMMAR

LATIN 2—ELEMENTARY PROSE COMPOSITION

LATIN 4—CICERO AND SIGHT TRANSLATION OF PROSE

1917-1920: **LATIN 124**—**1, 2, AND 4** COMBINED

LATIN 1—GRAMMAR

LATIN 2—ELEMENTARY PROSE COMPOSITION

LATIN 4—CICERO AND SIGHT TRANSLATION OF PROSE

LATIN 1—GRAMMAR

Wednesday

2:00 p.m. One hour

Do not write a translation of the following passage, but answer the questions in order.

Qua re videant ne sit periniquum et non ferendum illorum auctoritatem 1
 de Cn. Pompei dignitate a vobis comprobatam semper esse, vestrum ab illis 2
 de eodem homine iudicium populi Romani auctoritatem improbari, prae- 3
 sertim cum iam suo iure populus Romanus in hoc homine suam auctoritatem 4
 vel contra omnis qui dissentunt possit defendere, propterea quod isdem istis 5
 reclamantibus vos unum illum ex omnibus delegistis, quem bello praedonum 6
 praeponeretis. Hoc si vos temere fecistis et rei publicae parum consu- 7
 luistis, recte isti studia vestra suis consiliis regere conantur. Sin autem vos 8
 plus tum in re publica vidistis, vos iis repugnantibus per vosmet ipsos dig- 9
 nitatem huic imperio, salutem orbi terrarum attulistis, aliquando isti prin- 10
 cipes et sibi et ceteris populi Romani universi auctoritati parendum esse 11
 fateantur.—CICERO, *Pro Lege Manilia*, 63, 64. 12

1. Tell in what case each of the following words is, and why this case is used: *periniquum* (l. 1), *iudicium* (l. 3), *iis* (l. 9), *ceteris* (l. 11), *auctoritati* (l. 11).
2. Tell in what mood each of the following verbs is, and why this mood is used: *videant* (l. 1), *possit* (l. 5), *praeponeretis* (l. 7), *parendum esse* (l. 11).
3. Tell in what tense each of the following verbs is, and why this tense is used: *sit* (l. 1), *comprobatam esse* (l. 2). Which use of the perfect tense is found in *vidistis* (l. 9)?
4. What is the object of *videant* (l. 1)? What is the subject of *sit* (l. 1)? Why is *auctoritatem parendam* not used, instead of *auctoritati parendum* (l. 11)?
5. Write (a) the genitive singular of *unum* (l. 6), *principes* (l. 10), *sibi* (l. 11);
 (b) the dative singular of *illorum* (l. 1), *dignitate* (l. 2), *eodem* (l. 3),
 qui (l. 5), *terrarum* (l. 10);
 (c) the ablative singular of *populi* (l. 3), *omnis* (l. 5), *praedonum* (l. 6),
 repugnantibus (l. 9);
 (d) the genitive plural of *vobis* (l. 2), *hominе* (l. 3), *reclamantibus* (l. 6),
 studia (l. 8);
 (e) the accusative plural of *iudicium* (l. 3), *iure* (l. 4), *rei* (l. 7).
6. Write (a) the second person singular of *comprobatam* (l. 2) in the future indicative passive, of *dissentunt* (l. 5) in the imperfect subjunctive active, of *possit* (l. 5) in the pluperfect subjunctive, of *praeponeretis* (l. 7) in the present indicative passive, of *fecistis* (l. 7) in the present imperative active;
 (b) the third person plural of *sit* (l. 1) in the future indicative, of *con-
 sulustis* (l. 7) in the present subjunctive passive, of *vidistis* (l. 9) in the future indicative passive.
7. Write three participles of *conantur* (l. 8), naming each; all the forms of the gerund of *repugnantibus* (l. 9), naming each.
8. Give the principal parts of *defendere* (l. 5), *delegistis* (l. 6), *attulistis* (l. 10).
9. Divide the following words into their syllables, mark the quantity of their penults, and indicate the accent: *praesertim* (l. 3), *defendere* (l. 5), *aliquando* (l. 10).
10. Explain the derivation of *periniquum* (l. 1), *dignitate* (l. 2), *repugnantibus* (l. 9).

LATIN 2—ELEMENTARY PROSE COMPOSITION

Wednesday

9:00 a.m. One hour

Translate into Latin:

1. All of you have read two speeches which were delivered¹ by Cicero at Rome.
2. Although these speeches were not long, they were of such a kind that they moved those who heard them.
3. In one of them he pleaded² to save a friend, when the latter was being harmed by the plans of certain more powerful men.
4. In the other he spoke with such eloquence³ that Pompey, a man of the greatest valor, was sent to Asia as commander.
5. Do you think the desire for praise was the only reason for speaking? By no means. He was accustomed to use his eloquence freely in behalf of his country.

¹ 'deliver,' *habere*.² 'plead,' *agere*.³ 'eloquence,' *eloquentia*.

LATIN 4—CICERO (MANILIAN LAW AND ARCHIAS) AND SIGHT TRANSLATION OF PROSE

Wednesday

9:00 a.m. Two hours

Translate the following passages, and answer the questions. The translation should be exact, but in clear and natural English. It is important that enough time be given to II to deal with it satisfactorily.

I

Sit igitur, iudices, sanctum apud vos, humanissimos homines, hoc poetae nomen, quod nulla umquam barbaria violavit. Saxa et solitudines voci respondent, bestiae saepe immanes cantu flectuntur atque consistunt; nos instituti rebus optimis non poetarum voce moveamur? Homerum Colophonii civem esse dicunt suum, Chii suum vindicant, Salaminii repetunt, Smyrnaei vero suum esse confirmant itaque etiam delubrum eius in oppido dedicaverunt; permulti alii praeterea pugnant inter se atque contendunt. Ergo illi alienum, quia poeta fuit, post mortem etiam expetunt; nos hunc vivum, qui et voluntate et legibus noster est, repudiabimus, praesertim cum omne olim studium atque omne ingenium contulerit Archias ad populi Romani gloriam laudemque celebrandam? Nam et Cimbricas res adulescens attigit et ipsi illi C. Mario, qui durior ad haec studia videbatur, iucundus fuit.—*Pro Archia*, 19. 5 10

1. What is the statement that Cicero has made, to which *igitur* (l. 1) refers? What quality is expressed by *humanissimos* in l. 1? How does the word increase the force of Cicero's appeal in this sentence? What phrase later in the passage has about the same meaning as *humanissimos*?
2. Explain the allusion in *Saxa . . . consistunt* (ll. 2, 3).
3. Tell who the following men were, and for what each was famous: Homer (l. 4), C. Marius (l. 12). Explain what is meant by *Cimbricas res* (l. 11).
4. Where was the *oppidum* (l. 6)?
5. What was the dispute referred to in *permulti . . . contendunt* (l. 7)?
6. What three contrasts are made in the sentence beginning with *Ergo* (l. 8)?
7. Explain the meaning of *attigit* (l. 12), *durior ad haec studia* (l. 12).

(SEE NEXT PAGE)

Read the passage through several times before beginning to write the translation.

Pompey's generous treatment of Tigranes

Cum Armeniorum rege Tigrane grave bellum nuper ipsi diuturnumque gessimus, cum ille iniuriis in socios nostros inferendis bello prope nos laccessisset. Hic et ipse per se vehemens fuit et acerrimum hostem huius imperi Mithridatem pulsum Ponto opibus suis regnoque defendit, et a L. Lucullo, summo viro atque imperatore, repulsus tamen cum reliquis suis copiis in pristina mente mansit. Hunc Cn. Pompeius, cum in suis castris supplicem abiectum vidisset, erexit atque insigne regium, quod ille de suo capite abiecerat, reposuit et certis rebus imperatis regnare iussit, nec minus et sibi et huic imperio gloriosum putavit constitutum a se regem quam constrictum¹ videri. Tigranes igitur, qui et ipse hostis fuit populi Romani et acerrimum hostem in regnum recepit, qui conflixit, qui signa contulit, qui de imperio paene certavit, regnat hodie et amicitiae nomen ac societatis, quod armis violarat, id precibus² est consecutus.

Cicero, *Pro Sestio*, 58, 59.

¹ *constrictum*, from *constringere*, 'to hold in check.' ² *precibus*, 'entreaties.'

LATIN 1, 2, AND 4 COMBINED

Wednesday

9 a.m. Three hours

Translate the following passages, and answer the questions. The translation should be exact, but in clear and natural English. It is important that enough time be given to II to deal with it satisfactorily.

I

1. Difficile est dictu, Quirites, quanto in odio simus apud exteras nationes propter eorum quos ad eas per hos annos cum imperio misimus libidines et iniurias. Urbes iam locupletes et copiosae requiruntur, quibus causa belli propter diripiendi cupiditatem inferatur. Libenter haec coram cum Q. Catulo et Q. Hortensio, summis et clarissimis viris, disputarem; neverunt enim sociorum vulnera, vident eorum calamitates, querimonias audiunt. Pro sociis vos contra hostis exercitum mittere putatis an hostium simulatione contra socios atque amicos? Quae civitas est in Asia quae non modo imperatoris aut legati sed unius tribuni militum animos ac spiritus capere possit?—*Pro Lege Manilia*, 65, 66.

5

- a) What *virtus imperatoria* of Pompey is Cicero thinking of in this passage?
- b) What objections to the appointment of Pompey had been urged by Catulus and Hortensius? How does Cicero meet these objections?
- c) Explain the point of the distinction made in the last sentence of this passage between *imperatoris aut legati* and *tribuni militum*.
- d) What is meant by *Asia* (l. 8)?
- e) Tell in what case each of the following words is, and why this case is used: *quibus* (l. 3), *diripiendi* (l. 4), *vos* (l. 7).
- f) Tell in what mood each of the following verbs is, and why this mood is used: *simus* (l. 1), *inferatur* (l. 4), *disputarem* (l. 5).
- g) Tell in what tense each of the following verbs is, and why this tense is used: *inferatur* (l. 4), *disputarem* (l. 5), *mittere* (l. 7).
- h) Write the principal parts of *requiruntur* (l. 3), *diripiendi* (l. 4), and name each part.
- i) Compare *difficile* (l. 1) in the gender, number, and case in which it is found here.

2. Trahimur omnes studio laudis et optimus quisque maxime gloria ducitur. Decimus quidem Brutus, summus vir et imperator, Acci, amicissimi sui, carminibus templorum ac monumentorum aditus exornavit suorum. Iam vero ille qui cum Aetolis Ennio comite bellavit Fulvius non dubitavit Martis manubias Musis consecrare. Quare, in qua urbe imperatores prope armati poetarum nomen et Musarum delubra coluerunt, in ea non debent togati iudices a Musarum honore et a poetarum salute abhorrere.—*Pro Archia*, 26, 27.

5

(SEE NEXT PAGE)

- a) Explain briefly Cicero's argument in this passage.
- b) Who was Ennius? For what was he famous?
- c) What two contrasts are made in the sentence beginning with *Quare* (l. 5)?
- d) What is meant by the chiastic order of words? Point out an instance in the sentence beginning with *Quare* (l. 5).
- e) Write (a) the nominative singular of *studio* (l. 1), *laudis* (l. 1), *comite* (l. 4), *iudices* (l. 7);
 (b) the genitive plural of *omnes* (l. 1), *aditus* (l. 3);
 (c) the accusative plural of *vir* (l. 2), *nomen* (l. 6).
- f) Write the second personal singular of *trahimur* (l. 1) in the pluperfect subjunctive active, of *dubitavit* (l. 4) in the future indicative active, of *coluerunt* (l. 6) in the present subjunctive passive, of *debent* (l. 6) in the future perfect indicative active.

3. Translate into Latin:

Cicero thought that no one who did not seek eternal praise would do great things for his country. And so the great orator praises literature, since through it alone we gain this reward of our labors. For no one would now know who Achilles was, if Homer had not written about him.

II

Read the passage through several times before beginning to write the translation.

Cicero indignantly denies the truth of Antony's charges.

Tuus videlicet salutaris¹ consulatus, perniciosus meus. Adeone² pudorem perdidisti ut hoc in eo templo dicere ausus sis in quo ego senatum illum, qui quondam orbi terrarum praesidebat, consulebam, tu homines perditissimos cum gladiis conlocavisti? At etiam ausus es—quid autem est quod tu non audeas?—clivum³ Capitolinum dicere me consule plenum servorum armatorum fuisse. Ut illa, credo, nefaria senatus consulta fierent, vim adferebam senatui. O miser, qui apud talis viros tam impudenter loquare! Quis enim eques Romanus, quis praeter te adulescens nobilis, quis ullius ordinis, qui se civem esse meminisset, cum senatus in hoc templo esset, in clivo Capitolino non fuit? Etenim cum homines nefarii de patriae parricidio⁴ confiterentur se urbem inflammare, civis trucidare, vastare Italiam, delere rem publicam consensisse, quis esset qui ad salutem communem defendendam non excitaretur, praesertim cum senatus populusque Romanus haberet ducem, qualis si qui nunc esset, tibi idem quod illis accidit contigisset?—CICERO, *Philippica* ii. 15, 16, 17.

¹ *salutaris*, adjective. ² *adeo*, 'so completely.' ³ *clivum Capitolinum*, 'the ascent to the Capitol.' ⁴ *parricido*, 'destruction.'

LATIN 1—GRAMMAR

Wednesday

9 a.m. · One hour

Do not write a translation of the following passage, but answer the questions in order.

Interim satis longo intervallo, cum esset cum M. Lucullo in Siciliam prefectus et cum ex ea provincia cum eodem Lucullo decederet, venit Heracliam. Quae cum esset civitas aequissimo iure ac foedere, ascribi se in eam civitatem voluit, idque, cum ipse per se dignus putaretur, tum auctoritate et gratia Luculli ab Heracliensibus impetravit. Data est civitas Silvani lege et Carbonis: **SI QUI FOEDERATIS CIVITATIBUS ASCRIPSI FUISSENT; SI TUM, CUM LEX FEREBATUR, IN ITALIA DOMICILIUM HABUISSENT; ET SI SEXAGINTA DIEBUS APUD PRAETOREM ESSENT PROFESSI.** Cum hic domicilium Romae multos iam annos haberet, professus est apud praetorem Q. Metellum familiarissimum suum. Si nihil aliud nisi de civitate ac lege dicimus, nihil dico amplius; causa dicta est. Quid enim horum infirmari, Gratti, potest? Heracliae esse tu eum ascriptum negabis? Adest vir summa auctoritate et religione et fide, M. Lucullus; qui se non opinari sed scire, non audivisse sed vidiisse, non interfuisse sed egisse dicit.—CICERO, *Pro Archia*, 6, 7, 8.

1. Tell in what case each of the following words is, and why this case is used: *Heraciam* (l. 2), *iure* (l. 3), *auctoritate* (l. 4), *diebus* (l. 7), *Romae* (l. 8), *annos* (l. 9).
2. Tell in what mood each of the following verbs is, and why this mood is used: *esset* (l. 3), *ferebatur* (l. 7), *habuissent* (l. 7), *dicimus* (l. 10).
3. Tell in what tense each of the following verbs is, and why this tense is used: *esset profectus* (ll. 1-2), *habuissent* (l. 7), *egisse* (l. 14).
4. Write (a) the genitive singular of *ipse* (l. 4), *quid* (l. 11), *religione* (l. 12);
 (b) the dative singular of *aliud* (l. 10), *horum* (l. 11), *fide* (l. 13);
 (c) the accusative singular of *intervallo* (l. 1), *tu* (l. 12);
 (d) the genitive plural of *diebus* (l. 7), *annos* (l. 9);
 (e) the accusative plural of *iure* (l. 3), *domicilium* (l. 7), *vir* (l. 12).
5. Write (a) the third person singular of *profectus* (ll. 1-2) in the imperfect subjunctive, of *ascribi* (l. 3) in the future perfect indicative active, of *egisse* (l. 14) in the future indicative active;
 (b) the first person plural of *decederet* (l. 2) in the pluperfect subjunctive active, of *voluit* (l. 4) in the present subjunctive, of *vidisse* (l. 13) in the imperfect indicative passive.
6. Define the following kinds of verbs: (a) deponent, (b) semi-deponent, (c) inceptive or inchoative, (d) frequentative or intensive. Give an example of each kind.
7. Form from the verb *audivisse* (l. 13) a Latin noun denoting the agent. Explain the derivation of *civitas* (l. 5).
8. Divide the following words into their syllables, mark the quantity of their penults, and indicate the accent: *intervallo* (l. 1), *decederet* (l. 2), *ascribi* (l. 3).
9. Compare *multos* (l. 8) in the gender, number, and case in which it is found here. Compare the adverb formed from *dignus* (l. 4).

LATIN 2—ELEMENTARY PROSE COMPOSITION**Wednesday****9 a.m. One hour****Translate into Latin:**

If some one should ask you why you have read¹ the speech for Archias, what would you say? It is thought that Cicero easily persuaded the jury to believe that Archias was a Roman citizen. Do not, therefore, say that this speech ought to be read on account of the trial itself. But Cicero thought that no one who did not seek eternal praise would do great things for his country. And so the great orator praises literature, since through it alone we gain this reward of our labors. For no one would now know who Achilles was, if Homer had not written about him.

¹ 'read,' *legere*.

LATIN 4—CICERO (MANILIAN LAW AND ARCHIAS) AND SIGHT TRANSLATION OF PROSE

Wednesday

9 a.m. Two hours

Translate the following passages, and answer the questions. The translation should be exact, but in clear and natural English. It is important that enough time be given to II to deal with it satisfactorily.

I

1. Difficile est dictu, Quirites, quanto in odio simus apud exteras nationes propter eorum quos ad eas per hos annos cum imperio misimus libidines et iniurias. Urbes iam locupletes et copiosae requiruntur, quibus causa belli propter diripiendi cupiditatem inferatur. Libenter haec coram cum Q. Catulo et Q. Hortensio, summis et clarissimis viris, disputarem; neverunt enim sociorum vulnera, vident eorum calamitates, querimonias audiunt. Pro sociis vos contra hostis exercitum mittere putatis an hostium simulatione contra socios atque amicos? Quae civitas est in Asia quae non modo imperatoris aut legati sed unius tribuni militum animos ac spiritus capere possit?—*Pro Lege Manilia*, 65, 66.

5

10

- a) What *virtus imperatoria* of Pompey is Cicero thinking of in this passage?
- b) What objections to the appointment of Pompey had been urged by Catulus and Hortensius? How does Cicero meet these objections?
- c) Explain the point of the distinction made in the last sentence of this passage between *imperatoris aut legati* and *tribuni militum*.
- d) What is meant by *Asia* (l. 8)?

2. Trahimur omnes studio laudis et optimus quisque maxime gloria ducitur. Decimus quidem Brutus, summus vir et imperator, Acci, amicissimi sui, carminibus templorum ac monumentorum aditus exornavit suorum. Iam vero ille qui cum Aetolis Ennio comite bellavit Fulvius non dubitavit Martis manubias Musis consecrare. Quare, in qua urbe imperatores prope armati poetarum nomen et Musarum delubra coluerunt, in ea non debent togati iudices a Musarum honore et a poetarum salute abhorrere.—*Pro Archia*, 26, 27.

5

- a) Explain briefly Cicero's argument in this passage.
- b) Who was Ennius? For what was he famous?
- c) What two contrasts are made in the sentence beginning with *Quare* (l. 5)?
- d) What is meant by the chiastic order of words? Point out an instance in the sentence beginning with *Quare* (l. 5).

(SEE NEXT PAGE)

Read the passage through several times before beginning to write the translation.

Cicero indignantly denies the truth of Antony's charges.

Tuus videlicet salutaris¹ consulatus, perniciosus meus. Adeone² pudorem perdidisti ut hoc in eo templo dicere ausus sis in quo ego senatum illum, qui quondam orbi terrarum praesidebat, consulebam, tu homines perditissimos cum gladiis conlocavisti? At etiam ausus es—quid autem est quod tu non audeas?—clivum³ Capitolinum dicere me consule plenum servorum armatorum fuisse. Ut illa, credo, nefaria senatus consulta fierent, vim adferebam senatui. O miser, qui apud talis viros tam impudenter loquare! Quis enim eques Romanus, quis praeter te adulescens nobilis, quis ullius ordinis, qui se civem esse meminisset, cum senatus in hoc templo esset, in clivo Capitolino non fuit? Etenim cum homines nefarii de patriae parricidio⁴ confiterentur se urbem inflammare, civis trucidare, vastare Italiam, delere rem publicam consensisse, quis esset qui ad salutem communem defendendam non excitaretur, praesertim cum senatus populusque Romanus haberet ducem, qualis si qui nunc esset, tibi idem quod illis accidit contigisset?—CICERO, *Philippica* ii. 15, 16, 17.

¹ *salutaris*, adjective. ² *adeo*, 'so completely.' ³ *clivum Capitolinum*, 'the ascent to the Capitol.' ⁴ *parricidio*, 'destruction.'

LATIN 1, 2, AND 4 COMBINED

Wednesday, June 19

9 a.m. Three hours

Translate the following passages, and answer the questions. The translation should be exact, but in clear and natural English. It is important that enough time be given to IV to deal with it satisfactorily.

I

Quo igitur animo esse existimatis aut eos qui vectigalia nobis pensitant
 aut eos qui exercent atque exigunt, cum duo reges cum maximis copiis propter
 adsint, cum una excursio equitatus perbrevi tempore totius anni vectigal
 auferre possit, cum publicani familias maximas quas in saltibus habent, quas
 in agris, quas in portubus atque custodiis, magno periculo se habere arbitren-
 tur? Putatisne vos illis rebus frui posse nisi eos qui vobis fructui sunt con-
 servaritis non solum, ut ante dixi, calamitate sed etiam calamitatis formidine
 liberatos?—CICERO, *Pro Lege Manilia*, 16.

1. Describe the method of collecting the *vectigalia* of the province of Asia; and explain in this connection why *familiae* were kept in *saltibus*, in *agris*, and in *portubus atque custodiis*.
2. Who were the *duo reges* (line 2)?
3. What three reasons, in addition to the one he is discussing in this passage, does Cicero give for a vigorous conduct of the war?
4. Tell in what case each of the following words is, and why this case is used: *animo* (l. 1), *rebus* (l. 6), *fructui* (l. 6).
5. Tell in what mood each of the following verbs is, and why this mood is used: *exigunt* (l. 2), *adsint* (l. 3), *posse* (l. 6).
6. Tell in what tense each of the following verbs is, and why this tense is used: *adsint* (l. 3), *posse* (l. 6), *conservaritis* (l. 6).
7. Write (a) the genitive singular of *una* (l. 3), *excursio* (l. 3);
 (b) the dative singular of *equitatus* (l. 3), *totius* (l. 3);
 (c) the ablative singular of *vectigal* (l. 3), *agris* (l. 5);
 (d) the genitive plural of *nobis* (l. 1), *reges* (l. 2).
8. Write (a) the second person singular of *auferre* (l. 4) in the perfect indicative active, of *liberatos* (l. 8) in the present imperative active;
 (b) the third person plural of *exercent* (l. 2) in the future indicative passive, of *posse* (l. 6) in the imperfect subjunctive;
 (c) all the infinitives of *arbitrentur* (l. 5), naming each.
9. Explain the derivation of *excursio* (l. 3).
10. Divide the following words into their syllables, mark the quantity of their penults, and indicate the accent: *totius* (l. 3), *arbitrentur* (l. 5), *fructui* (l. 6).

(SEE NEXT PAGE)

Itaque, credo, si civis Romanus Archias legibus non esset, ut ab aliquo imperatore civitate donaretur perficere non potuit. Sulla cum Hispanos et Gallos donaret, credo, hunc potentem repudiasset; quem nos in contione vidimus, cum ei libellum malus poeta de populo subiecisset, quod epigramma in eum fecisset tantum modo alternis versibus longiusculis, statim ex iis rebus quas tum vendebat iubere ei praemium tribui, sed ea condicione, ne quid postea scriberet. Qui sedulitatem mali poetae duxerit aliquo tamen praemio dignam, huius ingenium et virtutem in scribendo et copiam non expetisset?

Pro Archia, 25.

1. What tone does *credo* give to the first two sentences?
2. What is the point of *tantum modo alternis versibus longiusculis*?
3. To what action of Sulla does *iis rebus quas tum vendebat* refer?
4. Express the meaning of *tamen* (l. 7) more fully, in your own words. To what word of the sentence is *tamen* opposed?

III

Translate into Latin:

What old war can be mentioned that is like this war in greatness? Our own country is so far away that at first we did not see what we ought to do. Now we are preparing those things which are useful for war, and sending many thousand soldiers to help our allies.

IV

Read the passage through several times before beginning to write the translation.

The results of Pompey's campaigns against the pirates and Mithridates.

Ego vero sic intellego, patres conscripti, nos hoc tempore in provinciis decernendis¹ perpetuae pacis habere oportere rationem. Nam quis non hoc sentit, omnia alia esse nobis vacua ab omni periculo atque etiam suspicione belli? Iam diu mare videmus illud immensum, cuius fervore² non solum maritimi cursus sed urbes et viae militares iam tenebantur, virtute Cn. Pompei sic a populo Romano ab Oceano usque ad ultimum Pontum tamquam unum aliquem portum tutum et clausum teneri; nationes eas, quae numero hominum ac multitudine ipsa poterant in provincias nostras redundare, ita ab eodem esse partim recisas,³ partim repressas, ut Asia, quae imperium antea nostrum terminabat, nunc tribus novis provinciis ipsa cingatur. Possum de omni regione, de omni genere hostium dicere: nulla gens est quae non aut ita sublata sit ut vix extet, aut ita domita⁴ ut quiescat, aut ita pacata ut victoria nostra imperioque laetetur.—CICERO, *De Provinciis Consularibus*, 30, 31.

¹ *decernendis*. Cicero is discussing the assignment of provinces to governors. ² *fervore*, 'violence.' It refers to the pirates. ³ *recisas*, literally 'cut back.' ⁴ *domita*, from *domo*, 'tame.'

LATIN I—GRAMMAR

Wednesday, June 19

9 a.m. One hour

Do not write a translation of the following passage, but answer the questions in order.

Quo igitur animo esse existimatis aut eos qui vectigalia nobis pensitant
 aut eos qui exercent atque exigunt, cum duo reges cum maximis copiis propter
 adsint, cum una excursio equitatus perbrevi tempore totius anni vectigal
 auferre possit, cum publicani familias maximas quas in saltibus habent, quas
 in agris, quas in portubus atque custodiis, magno periculo se habere arbitren-
 tur? Putatisne vos illis rebus frui posse nisi eos qui vobis fructui sunt con-
 servaritis non solum, ut ante dixi, calamitate sed etiam calamitatis formidine
 liberatos?—CICERO, *Pro Lege Manilia*, 16.

- 1 Tell in what case each of the following words is, and why this case is used: *animo* (line 1), *eos* (l. 1), *rebus* (l. 6), *fructui* (l. 6), *formidine* (l. 7).
- 2 Tell in what mood each of the following verbs is, and why this mood is used: *exigunt* (l. 2), *adsint* (l. 3), *posse* (l. 6), *conservaritis* (l. 6).
- 3 Tell in what tense each of the following verbs is, and why this tense is used: *adsint* (l. 3), *posse* (l. 6), *conservaritis* (l. 6).
- 4 Write (a) the genitive singular of *una* (l. 3), *excursio* (l. 3);
 (b) the dative singular of *quo* (l. 1), *equitatus* (l. 3), *totius* (l. 3);
 (c) the ablative singular of *vectigal* (l. 3), *agris* (l. 5), *rebus* (l. 6);
 (d) the genitive plural of *nobis* (l. 1), *reges* (l. 2), *copiis* (l. 2);
 (e) the accusative plural of *animo* (l. 1), *tempore* (l. 3), *fructui* (l. 6);
 (f) the ablative of *duo* (l. 2) in all genders, the dative of *se* (l. 5), the
 nominative singular of *formidine* (l. 7).
- 5 Write the comparative of *magno* (l. 5), in the same gender, number, and case.
- 6 Write (a) the second person singular of *auferre* (l. 4) in the perfect indicative
 active, of *frui* (l. 6) in the imperfect subjunctive, of *liberatos* (l. 8)
 in the present imperative active;
 (b) the third person plural of *exercent* (l. 2) in the future indicative
 passive, of *exigunt* (l. 2) in the pluperfect subjunctive passive, of
posse (l. 6) in the imperfect subjunctive;
 (c) all the participles and infinitives of *arbitrentur* (l. 5), naming each.
- 7 In what other way can *portubus* (l. 5) be spelled? Explain the spelling of
conservaritis (l. 6).
- 8 Explain the derivation of *excursio* (l. 3), *perbrevi* (l. 3).
- 9 Divide the following words into their syllables, mark the quantity of their
 penults, and indicate the accent: *totius* (l. 3), *arbitrentur* (l. 5), *fructui* (l. 6).

LATIN 2—ELEMENTARY PROSE COMPOSITION**Wednesday, June 19****9 a.m. One hour****Translate into Latin:**

What old war can be mentioned that is like this war in greatness? The forces of many nations have been fighting for three years now on land and sea. Our country is so far away that at first we did not see what we ought to do. After our own citizens had been killed, there were those who urged us to undertake war. In a short time we understood that we could not accept any terms¹ from the foe. Now we are preparing those things which are useful for war, and sending many thousand soldiers to help our allies.

¹ 'terms,' *condicio*.

LATIN 4—CICERO (MANILIAN LAW AND ARCHIAS) AND SIGHT TRANSLATION OF PROSE

Wednesday, June 19

9 a.m. Two hours

Translate the following passages, and answer the questions. The translation should be exact, but in clear and natural English. It is important that enough time be given to II to deal with it satisfactorily.

I

1. Quo igitur animo esse existimatis aut eos qui *vectigalia* nobis pensitant aut eos qui exercent atque exigunt, cum duo reges cum maximis copiis propter adsint, cum una excursio equitatus perbrevi tempore totius anni *vectigal* auferre possit, cum publicani familias maximas quas in *saltibus* habent, quas in *agris*, quas in *portibus* atque *custodiis*, magno periculo se habere arbitrentur? Putatisne vos illis rebus frui posse nisi eos qui vobis fructui sunt conservaritis non solum, ut ante dixi, calamitate sed etiam calamitatis formidine liberatos?—*Pro Lege Manilia*, 16.

5

a) Describe the method of collecting the *vectigalia* of the province of Asia; and explain in this connection why *familiae* were kept in *saltibus*, in *agris*, and in *portibus* atque *custodiis*.

b) Who were the *duo reges* (line 2) ?

c) What three reasons, in addition to the one he is discussing in this passage, does Cicero give for a vigorous conduct of the war?

2. Itaque, credo, si civis Romanus Archias legibus non esset, ut ab aliquo imperatore civitate donaretur perfidere non potuit. Sulla cum Hispanos et Gallos donaret, credo, hunc petentem repudiasset; quem nos in contione vidimus, cum ei libellum malus poeta de populo subiecisset, quod epigramma in eum fecisset tantum modo alternis versibus longiusculis, statim ex iis rebus quas tum vendebat iubere ei praemium tribui, sed ea condicione, ne quid postea scriberet. Qui sedulitatem mali poetae duxerit aliquo tamen praemio dignam, huius ingenium et virtutem in scribendo et copiam non expetisset?

5

Pro Archia, 25.

a) What tone does *credo* give to the first two sentences?

b) What is the point of *tantum modo alternis versibus longiusculis*?

c) To what action of Sulla does *iis rebus quas tum vendebat* refer?

d) Express the meaning of *tamen* (line 7) more fully, in your own words. To what word of the sentence is *tamen* opposed?

Read the passage through several times before beginning to write the translation.

The results of Pompey's campaigns against the pirates and Mithridates.

Ego vero sic intellego, patres conscripti, nos hoc tempore in provinciis decernendis¹ perpetuae pacis habere oportere rationem. Nam quis non hoc sentit, omnia alia esse nobis vacua ab omni periculo atque etiam suspicione belli? Iam diu mare videmus illud immensum, cuius fervore² non solum maritimi cursus sed urbes etiam et viae militares iam tenebantur, virtute Cn. Pompei sic a populo Romano ab Oceano usque ad ultimum Pontum tamquam unum aliquem portum tutum et clausum teneri; nationes eas, quae numero hominum ac multitudine ipsa poterant in provincias nostras redundare, ita ab eodem esse partim recisas,³ partim repressas, ut Asia, quae imperium antea nostrum terminabat, nunc tribus novis provinciis ipsa cingatur. Possum de omni regione, de omni genere hostium dicere: nulla gens est quae non aut ita sublata sit ut vix extet, aut ita domita⁴ ut quiescat, aut ita pacata ut Victoria nostra imperioque laetetur.

CICERO, *De Provinciis Consularibus*, 30, 31.

¹ *decernendis*. Cicero is discussing the assignment of provinces to governors. ² *fervore*, 'violence.' It refers to the pirates. ³ *recisas*, literally 'cut back.' ⁴ *domita*, from *domo*, 'tame.'

LATIN 1, 2, AND 4 COMBINED

Wednesday, June 18

9 a.m. Three hours

[For the separate question papers in Latin 1, Latin 2, and Latin 4 see pages 3 and 4.]

Translate the following passages, and answer the questions. The translation should be exact, but in clear and natural English. It is important that enough time be given to IV to deal with it satisfactorily.

I

Hic miramur hunc hominem tantum excellere ceteris, cuius legiones sic in 1
 Asiam pervenerint ut non modo manus tanti exercitus sed ne vestigium qui- 2
 dem cuiquam pacato nocuisse dicatur? Iam vero quem ad modum milites 3
 hibernent cotidie sermones ac litterae perferuntur; non modo ut sumptum 4
 faciat in militem nemini vis adfertur, sed ne cupienti quidem cuiquam permitti- 5
 tur. Hiemis enim, non avaritiae perfugium maiores nostri in sociorum atque 6
 amicorum tectis esse voluerunt.—*Pro Lege Manilia*, 39. 7

1. What qualification of an *imperator* is Cicero discussing here?
2. To whom does *hunc hominem* (line 1) refer? How did it happen that there were in Asia forces under his command? In what part of Asia were they?
3. Explain what is meant by *non modo manus, sed ne vestigium quidem* (l. 2).
4. Tell in what case each of the following words is, and why this case is used: *ceteris* (l. 1), *cuiquam* (l. 3), *perfugium* (l. 6).
5. Tell in what mood each of the following verbs is, and why this mood is used: *pervenerint* (l. 2), *dicatur* (l. 3), *hibernent* (l. 4), *faciat* (l. 5).
6. Tell in what tense each of the following verbs is, and why this tense is used: *nocuisse* (l. 3), *faciat* (l. 5).
7. Write (a) the dative singular of *hunc* (l. 1), *sermones* (l. 4), *sumptum* (l. 4);
 (b) the ablative singular of *manus* (l. 2), *vis* (l. 5), *hiemis* (l. 6);
 (c) the genitive plural of *legiones* (l. 1), *cupienti* (l. 5), *maiores* (l. 6).
8. Write (a) the second person plural of *faciat* (l. 5) in the present imperative active, of *adfertur* (l. 5) in the perfect indicative active, of *cupienti* (l. 5) in the imperfect subjunctive active, of *voluerunt* (l. 7) in the present indicative;
 (b) all the infinitives of *miramur* (l. 1), naming each.
9. Divide the following words into their syllables, mark the quantity of the penults, and indicate the accent: *pervenerint* (l. 2), *voluerunt* (l. 7).
10. What English adjective is derived from the present participle of *excellere* (l. 1)? What change takes place in the spelling of *faciat* (l. 5) when it is combined with a prepositional prefix?

(THIS EXAMINATION IS CONTINUED ON PAGE 2)

II

Census nostros requiris. Scilicet; est enim obscurum proximis censoribus hunc cum clarissimo imperatore L. Lucullo apud exercitum fuisse, superioribus cum eodem quaestore fuisse in Asia, primis, Iulio et Crasso, nullam populi partem esse censam. Sed quoniam census non ius civitatis confirmat ac tantum modo indicat eum qui sit census ita se iam tum gessisse pro cive, iis temporibus 5 quem tu criminaris ne ipsius quidem iudicio in civium Romanorum iure esse versatum, testamentum saepe fecit nostris legibus.—*Pro Archia*, 11.

1. What, evidently, was the argument of the prosecution regarding the *census* (l. 1)? What is the point of Cicero's reply to this argument in the second sentence above? How does *testamentum saepe fecit nostris legibus* (l. 7) support the claim of Archias?
2. What tone does *scilicet* (l. 1) give here?
3. From what event is Cicero reckoning when he says *primis* (l. 3)?

III

Translate into Latin:

At the time when Cicero spoke in behalf of the bill of Manilius there were those at Rome who thought that not all the Roman armies should be intrusted to one man. Nevertheless Pompey carried on the war against Mithridates so successfully that within a short time the latter fled from his kingdom.

IV

Read the passage through several times before beginning to write the translation.

The thoroughness of Caesar's conquest of Gaul.

Bellum Gallicum, patres conscripti, C. Caesare imperatore gestum est, antea tantum modo repulsum. Ipse ille C. Marius influentis in Italiam Gallorum maximas copias repressit, non ipse ad eorum urbis sedisque penetravit. Modo ille meorum laborum, periculorum, consiliorum socius, C. Pomptinus, fortissimus vir, ortum repente bellum Allobrogum atque hac scelerata coniuratione excitatum proelii fregit eosque domuit¹ qui lacessierant, sed ea victoria contentus re publica metu liberata quievit.² C. Caesaris longe aliam video fuisse rationem; non enim sibi solum cum iis quos iam armatos contra populum Romanum videbat bellandum esse duxit, sed totam Galliam in nostram dicionem³ esse redigendam. Itaque cum acerrimis nationibus et maximis Germanorum et Helvetiorum proelii felicissime decertavit; ceteras domuit, imperio populi Romani parere adsuefecit,⁴ et quas regiones quasque gentis nullae nobis antea litterae, nulla vox, nulla fama notas fecerat, eas noster imperator nosterque exercitus et populi Romani arma peragrarunt.⁵—CICERO, *De Provinciis Consularibus*, 32, 33.

¹ *domuit*, from *domo*, 'subdue.' ² *quievit*, from *quiesco*, 'rest.' ³ *dicionem*, equivalent to *imperium*. ⁴ *adsuefecit*, from *adsuefacio*, 'accustom.' ⁵ *peragrarunt*, from *peragro*, 'travel through.'

LATIN 1—GRAMMAR

Wednesday, June 18

9 a.m. One hour

[For the paper on which Latin 1, 2, and 4 are combined see page 1.]

Do not write a translation of the following passage, but answer the questions in order.

Hic miramur hunc hominem tantum excellere ceteris, cuius legiones sic in 1
 Asiam pervenerint ut non modo manus tanti exercitus sed ne vestigium qui- 2
 dem cuiquam pacato nocuisse dicatur? Iam vero quem ad modum milites 3
 hibernent cotidie sermones ac litterae preferuntur; non modo ut sumptum 4
 faciat in militem nemini vis adfertur, sed ne cupienti quidem cuiquam permit- 5
 titur. Hiemis enim, non avaritiae perfugium maiores nostri in sociorum atque 6
 amicorum tectis esse voluerunt.—CICERO, *Pro Lege Manilia*, 39. 7

1. Tell in what case each of the following words is, and why this case is used: *ceteris* (line 1), *cuiquam* (l. 3), *perfugium* (l. 6).
2. Tell in what mood each of the following verbs is, and why this mood is used: *pervenerint* (l. 2), *dicatur* (l. 3), *hibernent* (l. 4), *faciat* (l. 5).
3. Tell in what tense each of the following verbs is, and why this tense is used: *nocuisse* (l. 3), *faciat* (l. 5).
4. What difference is there in the force of the case in *hiemis* and *avaritiae* (l. 6)?
5. Write (a) the dative singular of *hunc* (l. 1), *sermones* (l. 4), *sumptum* (l. 4);
 (b) the ablative singular of *manus* (l. 2), *vis* (l. 5), *hiemis* (l. 6);
 (c) the genitive plural of *legiones* (l. 1), *cupienti* (l. 5), *maiores* (l. 6).
6. Decline *nemini* (l. 5), *cuiquam* (l. 5).
7. Write (a) the third person singular of *pervenerint* (l. 2) in the present subjunctive active, of *nocuisse* (l. 3) in the future indicative active, of *dicatur* (l. 3) in the future indicative passive, of *esse* (l. 7) in the future perfect indicative;
 (b) the second person plural of *faciat* (l. 5) in the present imperative active, of *adfertur* (l. 5) in the perfect indicative active, of *cupienti* (l. 5) in the imperfect subjunctive active, of *voluerunt* (l. 7) in the present indicative;
 (c) all the participles and infinitives of *miramur* (l. 1), naming each.
8. Divide the following words into their syllables, mark the quantity of their penults, and indicate the accent: *pervenerint* (l. 2), *hibernent* (l. 4), *voluerunt* (l. 7).
9. What English adjective is derived from the present participle of *excellere* (l. 1)? From what Latin noun is *pacato* (l. 3) derived? What Latin adjective is derived from *cotidie* (l. 4)? What change takes place in the spelling of *faciat* (l. 5) when it is combined with a prepositional prefix?

LATIN 2—ELEMENTARY PROSE COMPOSITION

Wednesday, June 18

9 a.m. One hour

[For the paper on which Latin 1, 2, and 4 are combined see page 1.]

Translate into Latin:

At the time when Cicero spoke in behalf of the bill of Manilius there were those at Rome who thought that not all the Roman armies should be intrusted to one man. For this reason he had considered with the greatest care what words he should use. He said that Pompey's knowledge of military affairs was very great, that as a boy he had been a soldier in his father's army, and that as a youth he had himself been in command of large forces. Pompey carried on the war against Mithridates so successfully that within a short time the latter fled from his kingdom.

LATIN 4—CICERO (MANILIAN LAW AND ARCHIAS) AND SIGHT TRANSLATION OF PROSE

Wednesday, June 18

9 a.m. Two hours

[For the paper on which Latin 1, 2, and 4 are combined see page 1.]

Translate the following passages, and answer the questions. The translation should be exact, but in clear and natural English. It is important that enough time be given to II to deal with it satisfactorily.

I

1. Hic miramur hunc hominem tantum excellere ceteris, cuius legiones sic in Asiam pervenerint ut non modo manus tanti exercitus sed ne vestigium quidem cuiquam pacato nocuisse dicatur? Iam vero quem ad modum milites hibernent cotidie sermones ac litterae perferuntur; non modo ut sumptum faciat in militem nemini vis adfertur, sed ne cupienti quidem cuiquam permititur. Hiemis enim, non avaritiae perfugium maiores nostri in sociorum atque amicorum tectis esse voluerunt.—*Pro Lege Manilia*, 39. 5

a) What qualification of an *imperator* is Cicero discussing here?

b) To whom does *hunc hominem* (line 1) refer? How did it happen that there were in Asia forces under his command? In what part of Asia were they?

c) Explain what is meant by *non modo manus, sed ne vestigium quidem* (l. 2).

2. Censuⁿ nostros requiris. Scilicet; est enim obscurum proximis censoribus hunc cum clarissimo imperatore L. Lucullo apud exercitum fuisse, superioribus cum eodem quaestore fuisse in Asia, primis, Iulio et Crasso, nullam populi partem esse censam. Sed quoniam census non ius civitatis confirmat ac tantum modo indicat eum qui sit census ita se iam tum gessisse pro cive, iis 5 temporibus quem tu criminaris ne ipsis quidem iudicio in civium Romanorum iure esse versatum, testamentum saepe fecit nostris legibus.—*Pro Archia*, 11.

a) What, evidently, was the argument of the prosecution regarding the *census* (l. 1)? What is the point of Cicero's reply to this argument in the second sentence above? How does *testamentum saepe fecit nostris legibus* (l. 7) support the claim of Archias?

b) What tone does *scilicet* (l. 1) give here?

c) From what event is Cicero reckoning when he says *primis* (l. 3)?

Read the passage through several times before beginning to write the translation.

The thoroughness of Caesar's conquest of Gaul.

Bellum Gallicum, patres conscripti, C. Caesare imperatore gestum est, antea tantum modo repulsum. Ipse ille C. Marius influentis in Italiam Gallorum maximas copias repressit, non ipse ad eorum urbis sedisque penetravit. Modo ille meorum laborum, periculorum, consiliorum socius, C. Pomptinus, fortissimus vir, ortum repente bellum Allobrogum atque hac scelerata coniuratione excitatum proeliis fregit eosque domuit¹ qui lacessierant, sed ea victoria contentus re publica metu liberata quievit.² C. Caesaris longe aliam video fuisse rationem; non enim sibi solum cum iis quos iam armatos contra populum Romanum videbat bellandum esse duxit, sed totam Galliam in nostram dicionem³ esse redigendam. Itaque cum acerrimis nationibus et maximis Germanorum et Helvetiorum proeliis felicissime decertavit; ceteras domuit, imperio populi Romani parere adsuefecit,⁴ et quas regiones quasque gentis nullae nobis antea litterae, nulla vox, nulla fama notas fecerat, eas noster imperator nosterque exercitus et populi Romani arma peragrarunt.⁵—CICERO, *De Provinciis Consularibus*, 32, 33.

¹ *domuit*, from *domo*, 'subdue.' ² *quievit*, from *quiesco*, 'rest.' ³ *dicionem*, equivalent to *imperium*. ⁴ *adsuefecit*, from *adsuefacio*, 'accustom.' ⁵ *peragrarunt*, from *peragro*, 'travel through.'

LATIN 1, 2, AND 4 COMBINED

Wednesday, June 23

9 a.m. Three hours

[For the separate question papers in Latin 1, Latin 2, and Latin 4 see pages 3 and 4.]

Translate the following passages, and answer the questions. The translation should be exact, but in clear and natural English. It is important that enough time be given to IV to deal with it satisfactorily.

I

Iam vero ab Lentulc ceterisque domesticis hostibus tam dementer tantae 1
 res creditae et ignotis et barbaris commissaeque litterae numquam essent 2
 profecto, nisi ab dis immortalibus huic tantae audaciae consilium esset 3
 ereptum. Quid vero? Ut homines Galli ex civitate male pacata, quae gens 4
 una restat quae bellum populo Romano facere posse et non nolle videatur, 5
 spem imperi ac rerum maximarum ultro sibi a patriciis hominibus oblatam 6
 neglegerent vestramque salutem suis opibus anteponerent, id non divinitus 7
 esse factum putatis, praesertim qui nos non pugnando, sed tacendo superare 8
 potuerint?—*In Catilinam*, iii. 22. 9

1. To what audience was this speech delivered? What was Cicero's purpose in speaking at this time?
2. Who was Lentulus? What had he done since Catiline's departure from Rome? Name at least one other of the *ceteris domesticis hostibus*. To whom does *homines Galli* refer? Why were they in Rome? What had they done in connection with the conspiracy?
3. Explain what is meant by *praesertim . . . potuerint*.
4. Tell in what case each of the following words is, and why this case is used: *ignotis* (line 2), *imperi* (l. 6), *pugnando* (l. 8).
5. Tell in what mood each of the following verbs is, and why this mood is used: *esset ereptum* (ll. 3-4), *restat* (l. 5), *videatur* (l. 5), *potuerint* (l. 9).
6. Tell in what tense each of the following verbs is, and why this tense is used: *neglegerent* (l. 7), *superare* (l. 8).
7. Write (a) the dative singular of *dis* (l. 3), *una* (l. 5), *spem* (l. 6);
 (b) the genitive plural of *consilium* (l. 3), *gens* (l. 4), *nos* (l. 8);
 (c) the accusative plural of *bellum* (l. 5), *sibi* (l. 6), *opibus* (l. 7).
8. Compare *dementer* (l. 1), *male* (l. 4).
9. Write the third person plural of *nolle* (l. 5) in the present subjunctive, of *oblatam* (l. 6) in the future indicative passive, of *neglegerent* (l. 7) in the pluperfect subjunctive passive, of *tacendo* (l. 8) in the imperfect subjunctive active.
10. Divide the following words into their syllables, mark the quantity of their penults, and indicate the accent: *imperi* (l. 6), *neglegerent* (l. 7).
11. Explain the derivation of the following words (stating the meaning of all the Latin elements of which each word is composed), and illustrate by English sentences the correct use of each word: *incredible*, *imposition*.

(THIS EXAMINATION IS CONTINUED ON PAGE 2)

II

Quamquam iste tuus animus numquam his angustiis, quas natura nobis ad vivendum dedit, contentus fuit; semper immortalitatis amore flagravit. Nec vero haec tua vita ducenda est, quae corpore et spiritu continetur; illa, inquam, illa vita est tua, quae vigebit memoria saeculorum omnium, quam posteritas alet, quam ipsa aeternitas semper tuebitur. Huic tu inservias, huic te ostentes oportet; quae quidem quae miretur iam pridem multa habet, nunc etiam quae laudet exspectat. Obstupescent posteri certe imperia, provincias, Rhenum, Oceanum, Nilum, pugnas innumerabilis, incredibilis victorias, monimenta, munera, triumphos audientes et legentes tuos.—*Pro Marcello*, 27, 28.

1. Who was Marcellus? What part had he taken in the Civil War recently ended? Give the date of this speech. Where was Marcellus at this time? Why did he not return to Rome after his pardon?
2. Why did Cicero decide to speak on this occasion? To what is the speech chiefly devoted? How does it compare with the views which Cicero expresses elsewhere?
3. What is the particular sort of 'immortality' described in this passage? Explain the references in *imperia*, *provincias*, *Rhenum*, *Oceanum*, and *Nilum*.

III

Translate into Latin:

In Cicero's consulship a conspiracy was made by those who were eager for a revolution. When the consul learned this, he feared that the state would be harmed. And so, calling together the senate, he spoke so fiercely that Catiline, the leader of the conspirators, fled from Rome by night.

IV

Read the passage through several times before beginning to write the translation.

Cicero writes of his speech on the pardon of Marcellus.

Fecerat hoc¹ senatus, ut cum a L. Pisone mentio esset facta de M. Marcello et C. Marcellus se ad Caesaris pedes abieceret, cunctus consurgeret et ad Caesarem supplex accederet. Ita mihi pulcher hic dies visus est ut speciem aliquam viderer videre quasi reviviscentis rei publicae. Itaque cum omnes ante me rogati² gratias Caesari egissent praeter Volcacium (is enim, si eo³ loco esset, negavit se facturum fuisse), ego rogatus mutavi meum consilium. Nam statueram non inertia, sed desiderio pristinae dignitatis in perpetuum tacere. Fregit hoc meum consilium et Caesaris magnitudo animi et senatus officium.⁴ Itaque pluribus verbis egi Caesari gratias, meque metuo ne etiam in ceteris rebus honesto otio privarim, quod erat unum solacium in malis. Sed tamen, quoniam effugi eius offensionem, qui fortasse arbitraretur me hanc rem publicam non putare, si perpetuo tacerem, modice⁵ hoc faciam aut etiam intra modum, ut et illius voluntati et meis studiis serviam.—*CICERO, Ad Familiares*, iv. 4.

¹ *hoc* refers to what follows.

² *rogati*, 'called upon.'

³ *eo*, equivalent to *Caesaris*.

⁴ *officium*, 'loyalty.'

⁵ *modice*, 'with moderation.'

LATIN 1—GRAMMAR

Wednesday, June 23

9 a.m. One hour

[For the paper on which Latin 1, 2, and 4 are combined see page 1.]

Do not write a translation of the following passage, but answer the questions in order.

Iam vero ab Lentulo ceterisque domesticis hostibus tam dementer tantae 1
 res creditae et ignotis et barbaris commissaeque litterae numquam essent profecto, 2
 nisi ab dis immortalibus huic tantae audaciae consilium esset ereptum. 3
 Quid vero? Ut homines Galli ex civitate male pacata, quae gens una restat 4
 quae bellum populo Romano facere posse et non nolle videatur, spem imperi 5
 ac rerum maximarum ultro sibi a patriciis hominibus oblatam neglegerent 6
 vestramque salutem suis opibus anteponerent, id non divinitus esse factum 7
 putatis, praesertim qui nos non pugnando, sed tacendo superare potuerint? 8

CICERO, *In Catilinam*, iii. 22.

1. Tell in what case each of the following words is, and why this case is used: *ignotis* (line 2), *imperi* (l. 5), *pugnando* (l. 8). What is the antecedent of *quae* (l. 4)? How does Latin usage differ from English in the expression of such an antecedent?
2. Tell in what mood each of the following verbs is, and why this mood is used: *esset ereptum* (l. 3), *restat* (l. 4), *videatur* (l. 5), *neglegerent* (l. 6), *potuerint* (l. 8).
3. Tell in what tense each of the following verbs is, and why this tense is used: *videatur* (l. 5), *neglegerent* (l. 6), *superare* (l. 8).
4. Write (a) the dative singular of *dis* (l. 3), *una* (l. 4), *spem* (l. 5);
 (b) the genitive plural of *consilium* (l. 3), *gens* (l. 4), *nos* (l. 8);
 (c) the accusative plural of *bellum* (l. 5), *sibi* (l. 6), *opibus* (l. 7).
5. Decline in the singular, in all genders, *immortalibus* (l. 3). Decline in the plural, in all genders, *huic* (l. 3).
6. Compare *dementer* (l. 1), *male* (l. 4).
7. Write (a) the second person singular of *credita* (l. 2) in the perfect indicative active, of *ereptum* (l. 3) in the future indicative active, of *pacata* (l. 4) in the present subjunctive active, of *posse* (l. 5) in the imperfect indicative.
 (b) the third person plural of *nolle* (l. 5) in the present subjunctive, of *oblatam* (l. 6) in the future indicative passive, of *neglegerent* (l. 6) in the pluperfect subjunctive passive, of *tacendo* (l. 8) in the imperfect subjunctive active.
 (c) all the participles and infinitives of *anteponerent* (l. 7), naming each.
8. Divide the following words into their syllables, mark the quantity of their penults, and indicate the accent: *imperi* (l. 5), *neglegerent* (l. 6), *tacendo* (l. 8).
9. Explain the derivation of the following words (stating the meaning of all the Latin elements of which each word is composed), and illustrate by English sentences the correct use of each word: *domesticate*, *incredible*, *belligerent*, *imposition*.

LATIN 2—ELEMENTARY PROSE COMPOSITION**Wednesday, June 23****9 a.m. One hour****[For the paper on which Latin 1, 2, and 4 are combined see page 1.]****Translate into Latin:**

In Cicero's consulship a conspiracy was made by those who were eager for a revolution. When the consul learned this, he feared that the state would be harmed. And so, calling together the senate, he spoke so fiercely that Catiline, the leader of the conspirators, fled from Rome by night. Certain of his associates, however, remained in the city to accomplish what he wished. If they had not tried to persuade the Gauls to help them, Cicero would not have been able to find sure evidence of their crime. He says that the senate thanked him because he had freed the state from the greatest perils.

LATIN 4—CICERO (THIRD CATILINE, ARCHIAS, AND MARCELLUS) AND SIGHT TRANSLATION OF PROSE

Wednesday, June 23

9 a.m. Two hours

[For the paper on which Latin 1, 2, and 4 are combined see page 1.]

Translate the following passages, and answer the questions. The translation should be exact, but in clear and natural English. It is important that enough time be given to II to deal with it satisfactorily.

I

1. Iam vero ab Lentulo ceterisque domesticis hostibus tam dementer tantae res creditae et ignotis et barbaris commissaeque litterae numquam essent profecto, nisi ab his immortalibus huic tantae audaciae consilium esset eruptum. Quid vero? Ut homines Galli ex civitate male pacata, quae gens una restat quae bellum populo Romano facere posse et non nolle videatur, spem imperi ac rerum maximarum ultro sibi a patriciis hominibus oblatam neglegerent vestramque salutem suis opibus anteponerent, id non divinitus esse factum putatis, praesertim qui nos non pugnando, sed tacendo superare potuerint?—*In Catilinam*, iii. 22.

- a) To what audience was this speech delivered? What was Cicero's purpose in speaking at this time?
- b) Who was Lentulus? What had he done since Catiline's departure from Rome? Name at least one other of the *ceteris domesticis hostibus*. To whom does *homines Galli* refer? Why were they in Rome? What had they done in connection with the conspiracy?
- c) Explain what is meant by *praesertim . . . potuerint*.

2. Quamquam iste tuus animus numquam his angustiis, quas natura nobis ad vivendum dedit, contentus fuit; semper immortalitatis amore flagravit. Nec vero haec tua vita ducenda est, quae corpore et spiritu continetur; illa, inquam, illa vita est tua, quae vigebit memoria saeculorum omnium, quam posteritas alet, quam ipsa aeternitas semper tuebitur. Huic tu inservias, huic te ostentes oportet; quae quidem quae miretur iam pridem multa habet, nunc etiam quae laudet exspectat. Obstupescent posteri certe imperia, provincias, Rhenum, Oceanum, Nilum, pugnas innumerabilis, incredibilis victorias, monimenta, munera, triumphos audientes et legentes tuos.—*Pro Marcello*, 27, 28.

- a) Who was Marcellus? What part had he taken in the Civil War recently ended? Give the date of this speech. Where was Marcellus at this time? Why did he not return to Rome after his pardon?
- b) Why did Cicero decide to speak on this occasion? To what is the speech chiefly devoted? How does it compare with the views which Cicero expresses elsewhere?
- c) What is the particular sort of 'immortality' described in this passage? Explain the references in *imperia, provincias, Rhenum, Oceanum, and Nilum*.

(THIS EXAMINATION IS CONTINUED ON PAGE 6)

II

Read the passage through several times before beginning to write the translation.

Cicero writes of his speech on the pardon of Marcellus.

Fecerat hoc¹ senatus, ut cum a L. Pisone mentio esset facta de M. Marcello et C. Marcellus se ad Caesaris pedes abiecisset, cunctus consurgeret et ad Caesarem supplex accederet. Ita mihi pulcher hic dies visus est ut speciem aliquam viderer videre quasi reviviscentis rei publicae. Itaque cum omnes ante me rogati² gratias Caesari egissent praeter Volcacium (is enim, si eo³ loco esset, negavit se facturum fuisse), ego rogatus mutavi meum consilium. Nam statueram non inertia, sed desiderio pristinae dignitatis in perpetuum tacere. Fregit hoc meum consilium et Caesaris magnitudo animi et senatus officium.⁴ Itaque pluribus verbis egi Caesari gratias, meque metuo ne etiam in ceteris rebus honesto otio privarim, quod erat unum solacium in malis. Sed tamen, quoniam effugi eius offensionem, qui fortasse arbitraretur me hanc rem publicam non putare, si perpetuo tacerem, modice⁵ hoc faciam aut etiam intra modum, ut et illius voluntati et meis studiis serviam.—CICERO, *Ad Familiares*, iv. 4.

¹ *hoc* refers to what follows.

³ *eo*, equivalent to *Caesaris*.

² *rogati*, 'called upon.'

⁴ *officium*, 'loyalty.'

⁵ *modice*, 'with moderation.'



LATIN 3

SECOND YEAR LATIN

LATIN 3—SECOND YEAR LATIN

Wednesday

2:00 p.m. Two hours

Translate the following passage, and answer the questions. Read the passage through several times before beginning to write. The translation should be exact, but in clear and natural English.

Curio, at Utica, defeats troops of King Juba.

His rebus gestis Curio se in castra ad Bagradam recipit atque exercitus
 conclamatione imperator appellatur, posteroque die exercitum Uticam ducit
 et prope oppidum castra ponit. Nondum opere castrorum perfecto equites ex
 statione nuntiant magna auxilia equitum peditumque a rege missa Uticam
 venire; eodemque tempore vis¹ magna pulveris² cernebatur³ et vestigio⁴
 temporis primum agmen erat in conspectu. Novitate rei Curio permotus
 praemittit equites, qui primum impetum sustineant ac morentur; ipse
 celeriter ab opere deductis legionibus aciem instruit. Equitesque commit-
 tunt proelium et priusquam legiones consistere possent, tota auxilia regis
 impedita ac perturbata, quod nullo ordine et sine timore iter fecerant,
 in fugam coniunct equitatuque omni fere incolumi, quod se per litora⁵
 celeriter in oppidum recepit, magnum peditum numerum interficiunt. 12

De Bello Civili, ii. 26.

¹ *vis pulveris*, 'quantity of dust.' ² *cernebatur*, equivalent to *conspiciebatur*. ³ *vestigio*,
 from *vestigium*, 'moment.' ⁴ *litora*, 'shore.'

1. Tell in what case each of the following words is, and why this case is used: *rebus* (l. 1), *Uticam* (l. 2), *auxilia* (l. 4), *novitate* (l. 6).
2. Tell in what mood each of the following verbs is, and why this mood is used: *venire* (l. 5), *sustineant* (l. 7), *possent* (l. 9), *fecerant* (l. 10).
3. Tell in what tense each of the following verbs is, and why this tense is used: *recipit* (l. 1), *venire* (l. 5), *morentur* (l. 7), *fecerant* (l. 10).
4. Decline throughout *se* (l. 1), *opere* (l. 3), *peditum* (l. 4), *equitatu* (l. 11). Decline
 in the singular, in all genders, *eodem* (l. 5), *omni* (l. 11).
5. Explain fully the derivation of *novitate* (l. 6). Compare *magna* (l. 4), *celeriter* (l. 8).
6. Conjugate *gestis* (l. 1) in the future indicative active, *ponit* (l. 3) in the perfect
 subjunctive active, *sustineant* (l. 7) in the imperfect indicative active,
impedita (l. 10) in the present subjunctive passive.
7. Write the principal parts of *perfecto* (l. 3), *morentur* (l. 7), and name each
 part.
8. Translate into Latin:
 - a) On the same day he hastened to return home with two legions to encourage
 the people with a speech.
 - b) But, although this was his plan, his army marched so slowly¹ that many of
 the gates of the town were captured before his arrival.
 - c) When he learned this, he led his soldiers ten miles into the territory of the
 enemy as quickly as possible.

¹ 'slowly,' *tarde*.

LATIN 3—SECOND YEAR LATIN

Wednesday

2 p.m. Two hours

Translate the following passage, and answer the questions. Read the passage through several times before beginning to write. The translation should be exact, but in clear and natural English.

Caesar hears that the Gauls are planning a concerted rising at widely separated points.

Omni Gallia devicta, Caesar cum a superiore aestate nullum bellandi tempus intermisisset militesque hibernorum quiete¹ reficere a tantis laboribus vellet, complures eodem tempore civitates renovare belli consilia nuntiabantur coniurationesque facere. Cuius rei veri similis² causa adferebatur, quod Gallis omnibus cognitum esset neque ulla multitudine in unum locum coacta resisti posse Romanis nec, si diversa bella complures eodem tempore intulissent civitates, satis auxili aut spati aut copiarum habiturum exercitum populi Romani ad omnia persequenda. Quae ne opinio Gallorum confirmaretur, Caesar M. Antonium quaestorem suis praefecit hibernis; ipse duabus cohortibus ad impedimenta tuenda³ relicts reliquum exercitum in copiosissimos agros Biturigum inducit, qui cum latos finis et complura oppida haberent, unius legionis hibernis non potuerant contineri quin bellum pararent coniurationesque facerent.—*De Bello Gallico*, viii. 1, 2. 13

¹ quiete, 'rest.' ² veri similis, 'probable.' ³ tuenda, from *tueri*, 'to defend.'

1. Tell in what case each of the following words is, and why this case is used: *Romanis* (l. 6), *auxili* (l. 7), *quaestorem* (l. 9), *impedimenta* (l. 10), *hibernis* (l. 12).
2. Tell in what mood each of the following verbs is, and why this mood is used: *esset* (l. 5), *confirmaretur* (ll. 8–9), *haberent* (l. 12), *pararent* (l. 13).
3. Tell in what tense each of the following verbs is, and why this tense is used: *renovare* (l. 3), *confirmaretur* (ll. 8–9), *inducit* (l. 11), *potuerant* (l. 12).
4. Decline in full *rei* (l. 4), *auxili* (l. 7), *opinio* (l. 8), *finis* (l. 11). Decline *cuius* (l. 4), in the singular in all genders.
5. Compare *similis* (l. 4). Why is *suis* used in line 9 rather than *eius*?
6. Conjugate *vellet* (l. 3) in the perfect subjunctive, *coacta* (l. 6) in the future indicative passive, *persequenda* (l. 8) in the present subjunctive, *praefecit* (l. 9) in the imperfect indicative passive.
7. Write all the infinitives of *relictis* (l. 10), and name each.
8. Translate into Latin:
 - That winter the Gauls decided that they ought not to bring together the forces of many tribes for the purpose of conquering Caesar.
 - This plan had seemed to them so good that they followed it for seven years.
 - But when they asked one another what had been accomplished, they had to reply that Caesar had got possession of the greater part of Gaul.

LATIN 3—SECOND YEAR LATIN

Wednesday, June 19

2 p.m. Two hours

Translate the following passage, and answer the questions. Read the passage through several times before beginning to write. The translation should be exact, but in clear and natural English.

Caesar keeps his forces waiting at Leptis.

Itaque eo die castra posuit ad oppidum Ruspinam. Inde movit et per-
venit ad oppidum Leptim, liberam civitatem. Legati ex oppido veniunt,
libenter se omnia facturos quae vellet pollicentur. Itaque centurionibus ad
portas oppidi et custodii impositis, ne quis miles in oppidum introiret aut
iniuriam faceret cuiquam incolae,¹ non longe ab oppido facit castra. Eodem-
que naves onerariae et longae nonnullae casu advenerunt; reliquae, ut est ei
nuntiatum, incertae locorum Uticam petere visae sunt. Interim Caesar a
mari non digredi propter navium errorem² equitatumque in navibus omnem
continere, ut arbitror, ne agri vastarentur; aquam in navis iubet comportari.
Remiges³ interim, qui e navibus exierant, subito equites hostium adorti
multos convulherarunt, nonnullos interfecerunt.—*De Bello Africo*, 7. 11

¹ *cuiquam incolae*, 'any inhabitant.' ² *errorem*, 'straying.' ³ *remiges*, 'rowers'; accusative.

1. Tell in what case each of the following words is, and why this case is used: *die* (line 1), *civitatem* (l. 2), *se* (l. 3), *centurionibus* (l. 3), *ei* (l. 6).
2. Tell in what mood each of the following verbs is, and why this mood is used: *vellet* (l. 3), *introiret* (l. 4), *est nuntiatum* (ll. 6, 7), *continere* (l. 9).
3. Tell in what tense each of the following verbs is, and why this tense is used: *veniunt* (l. 2), *petere* (l. 7), *vastarentur* (l. 9), *exierant* (l. 10).
4. Decline throughout *centurionibus* (l. 3), *casu* (l. 6), *mari* (l. 8), *agri* (l. 9). Decline in the singular, in all genders, *omnia* (l. 3). Decline in the plural, in all genders, *ei* (l. 6).
5. Compare *liberam* (l. 2), *longe* (l. 5).
6. Conjugate *pervenit* (l. 1) in the present subjunctive active; *pollicentur* (l. 3) in the imperfect indicative; *comportari* (l. 9) in the perfect subjunctive active; *interfecerunt* (l. 11) in the future indicative active.
7. Write the principal parts of *visae sunt* (l. 7) and *arbitror* (l. 9), and name each part.
8. Translate into Latin:
 - The next day, when Caesar had learned that the enemy were going to put soldiers at the gates, he hastened toward the town.
 - This he did in order that he might see more quickly what he ought to do.
 - The enemy were so numerous that he ordered the cavalry to remain on the ships, and did not make an attack, although he wished to take the town.

LATIN 3—SECOND YEAR LATIN

Wednesday, June 18

2 p.m. Two hours

Translate the following passage, and answer the questions. Read the passage through several times before beginning to write. The translation should be exact, but in clear and natural English.

The king of the Alexandrians tries to prevent Mithridates from joining Caesar.

Locus est fere regionum illarum nobilissimus¹ non ita longe ab Alexandria, 1
 qui nominatur Delta. Cui loco cum appropinquare Mithridatem rex cog- 2
 novisset et transeundum ei flumen sciret, magnas contra eum copias misit, 3
 quibus vel superari Mithridatem vel sine dubio² retineri posse existimabat. 4
 Mittitur a Mithridate nuntius Caesari, qui rem gestam preferret.³ Cognoscit 5
 ex suis eadem haec accidisse rex. Ita paene sub⁴ idem tempus et rex ad 6
 opprimendum Mithridatem proficiscitur et Caesar ad recipiendum. Celeri- 7
 ore fluminis Nili navigatione rex est usus, in quo magnam et paratam classem 8
 habebat. Caesar eodem itinere uti noluit, ne navibus in flumine dimicaret, 9
 sed circumvectus est⁵ mari, sicuti supra demonstravimus; prius tamen regis 10
 copiis occurrit quam is Mithridatem adgredi posset, eumque ad se victorem 11
 incolumi exercitu recepit.—*De Bello Alexandrino*, 27, 28. 12

¹ *nobilissimus*, from *nobilis*, 'famous.' ² *dubio*, 'doubt.' ³ *preferret*, 'announce.'

⁴ *sub*, 'at.' ⁵ *circumvectus est*, 'sailed around.'

1. Tell in what case each of the following words is, and why this case is used: *ei* (line 3), *navigatione* (l. 8), *copiis* (l. 11), *exercitu* (l. 12).
2. Tell in what mood each of the following verbs is, and why this mood is used: *cognovisset* (l. 3), *preferret* (l. 5), *accidisse* (l. 6).
3. Tell in what tense each of the following verbs is, and why this tense is used: *sciret* (l. 3), *accidisse* (l. 6), *habebat* (l. 9).
4. Decline together in the singular *regionum illarum* (l. 1), *idem tempus* (l. 6).
 Decline together in the plural *cui loco* (l. 2), *incolumi exercitu* (l. 12).
5. Compare the adverb formed from *celeriore* (l. 7).
6. Conjugate *cognovisset* (l. 3) in the future indicative active; *posse* (l. 4) in the perfect subjunctive; *preferret* (l. 5) in the present indicative passive; *opprimendum* (l. 7) in the pluperfect subjunctive passive.
7. Write the principal parts of *gestam* (l. 5), and give the name and meaning of each part.
8. Translate into Latin:
 - a) Mithridates had been sent by Caesar into Syria to ask the allies to send aid.
 - b) Since the king was trying to keep the leader of these forces from going to Alexandria, Caesar had to hasten to him.
 - c) Although the king used the river, nevertheless Caesar sailed so swiftly that he arrived there within a few hours.

LATIN 3—SECOND YEAR LATIN

Wednesday, June 23

2 p.m. Two hours

Translate the following passage, and answer the questions. Read the passage through several times before beginning to write. The translation should be exact, but in clear and natural English.

Considius, outstripped by Caesar's relief column, does not dare to attack the town Acilla until reinforced.

Dum haec ad Ruspinam fiunt, legati ex Acilla ad Caesarem veniunt
 seque quaecumque imperasset facturos pollicentur; tantum¹ petere ab eo
 ut sibi praesidium daret, quo tutius id sine periculo facere possent; se frumentum
 communis salutis gratia² subministraturos.³ Quibus rebus facile a
 Caesare impetratis praesidioque dato, C. Messium Acillam iubet proficisci.
 Quibus rebus cognitis Considius, qui Adrumeti cum duabus legionibus et
 equitibus praeerat, celeriter ibi parte praesidi relicta cum VIII cohortibus
 ad Acillam ire contendit. Messius celerius itinere confecto prior Acillam cum
 cohortibus pervenit. Considius interim cum ad urbem cum copiis accessisset
 et animadvertisset praesidium Caesaris ibi esse, non ausus periculum
 suorum facere rursus se Adrumetum recepit; deinde paucis post diebus
 equestribus copiis ab Labieno adductis rursus Acillitanos castris positis
 obsidere coepit.—*De Bello Africo*, 33.

¹ *tantum*, 'only.'

² *gratia*, equivalent to *causa*.

³ *subministraturos*, from *subministro*, 'furnish.'

1. Tell in what case each of the following words is, and why this case is used: *Acillam* (l. 5), *itinere* (l. 8), *praesidium* (l. 10), *diebus* (l. 11).
2. Tell in what mood each of the following verbs is, and why this mood is used: *veniunt* (l. 1), *imperasset* (l. 2), *possent* (l. 3), *esse* (l. 10).
3. Tell in what tense each of the following verbs is, and why this tense is used: *fiunt* (l. 1), *imperasset* (l. 2), *accessisset* (l. 9), *esse* (l. 10).
4. Decline throughout *legati* (l. 1), *cohortibus* (l. 7). Decline *haec* (l. 1) in the feminine throughout. Decline *quibus rebus* (l. 6) together in the singular; *equestribus copiis* (l. 12) together in the plural.
5. Compare *facile* (l. 4), *celeriter* (l. 7).
6. Conjugate *pollicentur* (l. 2) in the present subjunctive; *petere* (l. 2) in the pluperfect subjunctive active; *possent* (l. 3) in the present indicative; *ire* (l. 8) in the future indicative.
7. Name the following forms: *peti*, *ponendus*, *proficiscere*.
8. Translate into Latin:
 - In Africa, Caesar had to fight with Labienus, who was at that time a leader of the enemy.
 - While the Romans were carrying on war in Gaul, Caesar gave his lieutenant many rewards and often put him at the head of his legions.
 - He thought that a man who had been chosen to do so many difficult things would always be his friend.

LATIN 5

**VERGIL (ÆNEID, I, II, AND IV OR VI) AND SIGHT
TRANSLATION OF POETRY**

LATIN 5—VERGIL (AENEID, I, II, AND IV OR VI) AND SIGHT TRANSLATION OF POETRY

Wednesday

2:00 p.m. Two hours

Translate the following passages, and answer the questions. The translation should be exact, but in clear and natural English. It is important that enough time be given to II to deal with it satisfactorily.

I

Quaerenti et tectis urbis sine fine furenti
infelix simulacrum atque ipsius umbra Creusae
visa mihi ante oculos et nota maior imago.
Obstipui, steteruntque comae et vox faucibus haesit.
Tum sic adfari et curas his demere dictis:
"Quid tantum insano iuvat indulgere dolori,
O dulcis coniunx? Non haec sine numine divom
eveniunt; nec te hinc comitem asportare Creusam
fas aut ille sinit superi regnator Olympi.
Longa tibi exsilia, et vastum maris aequor arandum,
et terram Hesperiam venies, ubi Lydius arva
inter opima virum leni fluit agmine Thybris.
Illic res laetae regnumque et regia coniunx
parta tibi. Lacrimas dilectae pelle Creusae.
Non ego Myrmidonum sedes Dolopumve superbas
aspiciam, aut Graii servitum matribus ibo,
Dardanis et divae Veneris nurus;
sed me magna deum genetrix his detinet oris.
Iamque vale et nati serva communis amorem."

775

780

785

ii. 771-789.

1. What events led to the situation described in v. 771?
2. Explain the references in *regnator Olympi* (v. 779), *terram Hesperiam* (v. 781), *Myrmidonum* (v. 785), *magna deum genetrix* (v. 788), *nati* (v. 789).
3. Describe briefly the wanderings prophesied in v. 780.
4. What and where was Olympus (v. 779)?
5. Where in the Aeneid may one find the story of the fulfilment of the prophecy *illic . . . tibi* (vv. 783, 784)? Who was the *regia coniunx* (v. 783)?
6. What poetical construction is used in v. 771? What in v. 781? Indicate the prose construction for each.
7. What poetical peculiarity is there in the pronunciation of *ipsius* (v. 772) and *steterunt* (v. 774)?
8. Copy v. 783, and indicate the quantity of each syllable, the division into feet, and the principal caesura.

(SEE NEXT PAGE)

Read the passage through several times before beginning to write the translation.

Diomedes and Ulysses, while reconnoitering at night, surprise Dolon, a Trojan scout.

Dumque iter horrendum loca per non nota paventes
 carpebant,¹ venit ecce Dolon, quem Troia pubes
 miserat, ut Danaum sollerti² pectore vires
 perspiceret sensusque ducum plebisque referret.
 Quem procul ut vidit socius Diomedis Ulixes,
 abdiderunt occultantes sua corpora furtim
 post densos frutices,³ dum spe percussus⁴ inani
 Tros Eumediades⁵ cursu praecederet illos.
 Post ubi transierat fidens animoque manuque,
 prosiluere⁶ viri iuvenemque evadere cursu
 conantem capiunt ferroque manuque minantur.
 Ille timore pavens "Vitam concedite" dixit,
 "hoc unum satis est; quod si perstatis in ira,
 quanta ex morte mea capietis praemia laudis ?
 At si cur veniam tacitis exquiritis umbris:
 maxima Troia mihi currum promisit Achillis,
 si vestras cepisset opes. Haec dona secutus
 in dubios casus, coram quod cernitis ipsi,
 infelix cecidi."

Ilias Latina, 703-722.

¹ *carpebant*, from *carpere*, 'to pursue.' ² *sollerti*, 'shrewd.' ³ *frutices*, 'bushes.' ⁴ *percussus*, from *perculere*, 'to dazzle.' ⁵ Eumedes was the father of Dolon. ⁶ *prosiluere*, from *prosilire*, 'to leap out.'

LATIN 5—VERGIL (AENEID, I, II, AND IV OR VI) AND SIGHT TRANSLATION OF POETRY

Wednesday

2 p.m. Two hours

Translate 1 and either 2 or 3, and answer the questions on the passages translated. Translate also II. It is important that enough time be given to II to deal with it satisfactorily. The translation should be exact, but in clear and natural English.

I

1. Nec procul hinc Rhesi niveis tentoria velis
agnoscit lacrimans, primo quae prodita somno 470
Tydides multa vastabat caede cruentus,
ardentisque avertit equos in castra, priusquam
pabula gustassent Troiae Xanthumque bibissent.
Parte alia fugiens amissis Troilus armis,
infelix puer atque impar congressus Achilli, 475
fertur equis curruque haeret resupinus inani,
lora tenens tamen; huic cervixque comaeque trahuntur
per terram, et versa pulvis inscribitur hasta.

i. 469-478.

- a) What is the connection of this passage with the story of Book I?
- b) What is alliteration? Point out two instances in this passage.
- c) What light does *versa . . . hasta* (v. 478) throw upon the meaning of *amissis armis* (v. 474)?
- d) What story is referred to in *priusquam . . . bibissent* (vv. 472-473)?
- e) What poetical construction is used in v. 475? Change it to the corresponding prose construction.
- f) Copy vv. 470 and 476, and indicate the quantity of each syllable, the division into feet, and the principal caesuras.

2. Agit ipse furentem 465
in somnis ferus Aeneas, semperque relinqui
sola sibi, semper longam inomitata videtur
ire viam et Tyrios deserta quaerere terra.
Eumenidum veluti demens videt agmina Pentheus
et solem geminum et duplicitis se ostendere Thebas, 470
aut Agamemnonius scaenis agitatus Orestes
armatam facibus matrem et serpentibus atris
cum fugit ultricesque sedent in limine Dirae.
iv. 465-473.

- a) What is the connection of this passage with the story of Book IV?
- b) Tell briefly the two tragic stories referred to in vv. 469-473.
- c) Who are meant by *Tyrios* (v. 468)? Why were the *Eumenides* (v. 469) so called?
- d) What is the effect of the repetition of *semper* (vv. 466, 467)?

(SEE NEXT PAGE)

Tum pater Anchises, lacrimis ingressus obortis:
 "O gnate, ingentem luctum ne quaere tuorum.
 Ostendent terris hunc tantum fata neque ultra
 esse sinent. Nimium vobis Romana propago
 visa potens, superi, propria haec si dona fuisset.
 Quantos ille virum magnam Mavortis ad urbem
 campus aget gemitus! Vel quae, Tiberine, videbis
 funera, cum tumulum praeterlabere recentem!"

vi. 867-874.

- About whom is Anchises speaking? Under what circumstances?
- Rewrite *ne quaere* (v. 868) in the form of expression which is most common in prose.
- To what fact do the words *ostendent . . . sinent* (vv. 869-870) refer?
- In what way was Rome the *Mavortis urbs* (v. 872)? To what building does *tumulum* (v. 874) refer?
- Why did Vergil put into his epic the story of Book VI?

II

Read the passage through several times before beginning to write the translation.

Aeneas and his ally, Tarchon, burn the bodies of their dead warriors.

Aurora interea miseris mortalibus almam
 extulerat lucem, referens opera atque labores;
 iam pater Aeneas, iam curvo in litore Tarchon
 constituere pyras. Huc corpora quisque suorum
 more tulere patrum, subiectisque ignibus atris
 conditir in tenebras altum caligine¹ caelum.
 Ter circum accensos cincti fulgentibus armis
 decurrere rogos, ter maestum funeris ignem
 lustravere in equis ululatusque ore dedere.
 Spargitur et tellus lacrimis, sparguntur et arma;
 it caelo clamorque virum clangorque tubarum.
 Hinc alii spolia occisis derepta Latinis
 coniunct igni, galeas ensesque decoros
 frenaque ferventisque rotas; pars munera nota,
 ipsorum clipeos et non felicia tela.
 Multa boum circa² mactantur corpora Morti,
 saetigerosque³ sues raptasque ex omnibus agris
 in flamمام iugulant⁴ pecudes.

Aeneid, xi. 182-199.

¹ *caligine*, 'smoke.' ² *circa*, equivalent to *circum*. ³ *saetigeros*, 'bristly.' ⁴ *iugulant*, 'slaughter.'

LATIN 5—VERGIL (AENEID, I, II, AND IV OR VI) AND SIGHT TRANSLATION OF POETRY

Wednesday, June 19

2 p.m. Two hours

Translate 1 and either 2 or 3, and answer the questions on the passages translated. Translate also II. It is important that enough time be given to II to deal with it satisfactorily. The translation should be exact, but in clear and natural English.

I

1. Extemplo Aeneae solvuntur frigore membra;
ingemit, et duplicitis tendens ad sidera palmas
talia voce refert: "O terque quaterque beati,
quis ante ora patrum Troiae sub moenibus altis
contigit oppetere! O Danaum fortissime gentis
Tydide! Mene Iliacis occumbere campis
non potuisse tuaque animam hanc effundere dextra,
saevus ubi Aeacidae telo iacet Hector, ubi ingens
Sarpedon, ubi tot Simois correpta sub undis
scuta virum galeasque et fortia corpora volvit?" 95
100
i. 92-101.

- a) What is the connection of this passage with the story of Book I?
- b) What light does the passage throw upon Aeneas' feeling about death?
- c) Who was Aeacides (verse 99)? Why was he so called? What Greek epic poem gave Vergil the story of Hector's fate? What and where was Simois (v. 100)?
- d) Write the usual prose form for *quis* (v. 95), *virum* (v. 101).
- e) What poetical construction is used in v. 97? Change it to the corresponding prose construction.
- f) Copy vv. 98 and 100, and indicate the quantity of each syllable, the division into feet, and the principal caesuras.

2. Tum Iuno omnipotens longum miserata dolorem
difficilisque obitus Irim demisit Olympo,
quae luctantem animam nexosque resloveret artus. 695
Nam quia nec fato merita nec morte peribat,
sed misera ante diem subitoque accensa furore,
nondum illi flavum Proserpina vertice crinem
abstulerat Stygioque caput damnaverat Orco.
iv. 693-699.

- a) Why does Vergil attribute pity for Dido's fate to Juno rather than to some other divinity?
- b) Who were Iris (v. 694), Proserpina (v. 698)?
- c) What and where was Olympus (v. 694)? Explain the reference in *Stygio* (v. 699).
- d) How does the meaning of *fato* differ from that of *merita morte* (v. 696)?

“Nulli fas casto sceleratum insistere limen;
 sed me cum lucis Hecate praefecit Avernus,
 ipsa deum poenas docuit perque omnia duxit.
 Gnosius haec Rhadamanthus habet durissima regna
 castigatque auditque dolos subigitque fateri
 quae quis apud superos furto laetatus inani
 distulit in seram commissa piacula mortem.”

565

vi. 563-569.

- By whom are these words spoken? To whom? Under what circumstances?
- Who were Hecate (v. 564), Rhadamanthus (v. 566)? Explain the reference in *Avernus* (v. 564), *Gnosius* (v. 566).
- State clearly in your own words the thought of the last two verses.

II

Read the passage through several times before beginning to write the translation.

Ilioneus gives reasons why King Latinus should welcome the Trojans.

Dixerat, et dicta Ilioneus sic voce secutus:

“Rex, genus egregium Fauni, nec fluctibus actos
 atra subegit hiems vestris succedere terris
 nec sidus regione viae litusve fefellit;
 consilio hanc omnes animisque volentibus urbem
 adferimur pulsi regnis, quae maxima quondam
 extremo veniens Sol aspiciebat Olympo.
 Ab Iove principium generis, Iove Dardana pubes
 gaudet avo, rex ipse Iovis de gente suprema
 Troi Aeneas tua nos ad limina misit.
 Non erimus regno indecores, nec vestra feretur
 fama levis tantive abolescat¹ gratia facti,
 nec Troiam Ausonios gremio excepsisse pigebit.²
 Fata per Aeneae iuro dextramque potentem,
 sive fide seu quis bello est expertus et armis:
 multi nos populi, multae (ne temne, quod ulti
 praferimus manibus vittas ac verba precantia)
 et petiere sibi et voluere adiungere gentes;
 sed nos fata deum vestras exquirere terras
 imperiis egere suis.”

Aeneid, vii. 212-221, 231-240.

¹ *abolescat*, ‘fade away.’ ² *pigebit*, ‘repent.’

LATIN 5—VERGIL (AENEID, I, II, AND IV OR VI) AND SIGHT TRANSLATION OF POETRY

Wednesday, June 18

2 p.m. Two hours

Translate 1 and either 2 or 3, and answer the questions on the passages translated. Translate also II. It is important that enough time be given to II to deal with it satisfactorily. The translation should be exact, but in clear and natural English.

I

1. "Nate, quis indomitas tantus dolor excitat iras?
 Quid furis? Aut quonam nostri tibi cura recessit?
 Non prius aspicies, ubi fessum aetate parentem
 liqueris Anchisen, superet coniunxne Creusa,
 Ascaniusque puer? Quos omnes undique Graiae
 circum errant aries et, ni mea cura resistat,
 iam flammae tulerint inimicus et hauserit ensis.
 Non tibi Tyndaridis facies invisa Lacaenae
 culpatusve Paris, divum inclemens, divum,
 has evertit opes sternitque a culmine Troiam."
 ii. 594-603.

a) By whom were these words spoken? What had caused the *iras* (verse 594)?
 b) How did it happen that Aeneas was not with his family at this time? What finally induced Anchises to leave Troy? What was the fate of Creusa?
 c) Name two divinities hostile to Troy, and state in each case the reason for the hostility.
 d) How is the argument strengthened by the repetition of *divum* (v. 602)?
 e) Copy the last two verses of the passage, and indicate the quantity of each syllable, the division into feet, and the principal caesuras.

2. "Tum vos, o Tyrii, stirpem et genus omne futurum
 exercete odiis cinerique haec mittite nostro
 munera. Nullus amor populis nec foedera sunt.
 Exoriare aliquis nostris ex ossibus ulti,
 qui face Dardanios ferroque sequare colonos,
 nunc, olim, quocumque dabunt se tempore vires.
 Litora litoribus contraria, fluctibus undas
 imprecor, arma armis; pugnant ipsique nepotesque."
 iv. 622-629.

a) What is the connection of this passage with the story of Book IV?
 b) What events in the history of Rome would these verses suggest to Vergil's readers? Who is meant by *ultor* (v. 625)?
 c) Why might you have expected *fluctibus fluctus* in v. 628? Why was this impossible?

(THIS EXAMINATION IS CONTINUED ON PAGE 2)

3.

“Quin et avo comitem sese Mavortius addet
 Romulus, Assaraci quem sanguinis Ilia mater
 educet. Viden, ut geminae stant vertice cristae
 et pater ipse suo superum iam signat honore?
 En, huius, nate, auspiciis illa incluta Roma
 imperium terris, animos aequabit Olympo,
 septemque una sibi muro circumdabit arces,
 felix prole virum.”

780

vi. 777-784.

- Under what circumstances were these words spoken?
- State clearly in your own words the thought of verses 779, 780.
- Write the full form of *viden* (v. 779). Name one of the *arces* (v. 783). Point out a poetical construction in verse 779.

II

Read the passage through several times before beginning to write the translation.

The Colchians discover the flight of Medea and Jason.

Interea patrias¹ saevus venit horror ad aures,
 fata domus luctumque ferens, fraudemque fugamque
 virginis. Hinc subitis infelix frater in armis,
 urbs etiam mox tota coit; volat ipse senectae
 immemor Aeetes. Complentur litora bello
 neququam; fugit immissis nam puppis habenis.
 Mater adhuc ambas tendebat in aequora palmas,
 et soror, atque omnes aliae matresque nurusque
 Colchides, aequalesque tibi, Medea, puellae.
 Exstat sola parens, impletque ululatibus auras:
 “Siste fugam, medio refer huc ex aequore puppim;
 nata, potes. Quo,” clamat, “abis? Hic turba tuorum
 omnis, et iratus nondum pater; haec tua tellus
 sceptraque. Quid terris solam te credis Achaeis?
 Quis locus Inachias² inter tibi, barbara, natas?”
 Ipsa fugit, tantoque (nefas!) ipsa ardet amore.

VALERIUS FLACCUS, *Argonautica*, viii. 134-148, and 159.

¹ *patrias* refers to Aeetes.

² *Inachias*, 'of Inachus.'

LATIN 5—VERGIL (AENEID, II, III, AND VI) AND SIGHT TRANSLATION OF POETRY

Wednesday, June 23

2 p.m. Two hours

Translate the following passages, and answer the questions. The translation should be exact, but in clear and natural English. It is important that enough time be given to II to deal with it satisfactorily.

I

1.	Deiecit vultum et demissa voce locuta est: “O felix una ante alias Priameia virgo, hostilem ad tumulum Troiae sub moenibus altis iussa mori, quae sortitus non pertulit ullos nec victoris eri tetigit captiva cubile! Nos patria incensa diversa per aequora vectae stirpis Achilleae fastus iuvenemque superbum, servitio enixa, tulimus; qui deinde secutus Ledaeanam Hermioneam Lacedaemoniosque hymenaeos me famulo famulamque Heleno transmisit habendam.”	320
		325

- a) By whom were these words spoken? What had been the tragedy of her life before this episode?
- b) Who was the *virgo* (verse 321)? Explain the allusion in *hostilem ad tumulum* (v. 322).
- c) What might you have expected instead of *hostilem* (v. 322) and *Achilleae* (v. 326)?
- d) Who was Helenus? What assistance did he give Aeneas?
- e) Comment on the arrangement of the words in v. 329.
- f) Copy verses 321 and 322, and indicate the quantity of each syllable, the division into feet, and the principal caesuras.

2.	“Tuque, o sanctissima vates, praesicia venturi, da (non indebita posco regna meis fatis) Latio considere Teucros errantisque deos agitataque numina Troiae. Tum Phoebo et Triviae solido de marmore templum instituam festosque dies de nomine Phoebi. Te quoque magna manent regnis penetralia nostris; hic ego namque tuas sortes arcanaque fata dicta meae genti ponam, lectosque sacrabo, alma, viros.”	65
		70

vi. 65-74.

(THIS EXAMINATION IS CONTINUED ON PAGE 2)

- a) Who is speaking? To whom? Where?
- b) Who was *Triviae* (v. 69)? Explain this name.
- c) Of what would a Roman of the Augustan Age think, as he read verses 69, 70?
- d) What were the *sortes* (v. 72)? What did Vergil have in mind in writing *lectos viros* (vv. 73, 74)?

II

Read the passage through several times before beginning to write the translation.

The Sibyl and Scipio see the shade of Homer.

Atque hic Elysio tendentem limite¹ cernens
effigiem iuvenis, caste cui vitta ligabat²
purpurea effusos per colla nitentia crines,
“Dic,” ait, “hic quisnam, virgo? Nam luce refulget
praecipua frons sacra viro, multaeque sequuntur
mirantes animae et laeto clamore frequentant.
Qui vultus! Quam, si Stygia non esset in umbra,
dixisset facile esse deum!” “Non falleris,” inquit
docta comes Triviae; “meruit deus esse videri,
et fuit in tanto non parvum pectore numen.
Carmine complexus terram, mare, sidera, Manis
et cantu Musas et Phoebum aequavit honore.
Atque haec cuncta, prius quam cerneret, ordine terris
prodidit³ ac vestram tulit usque ad sidera Troiam.”
Scipio perlustrans oculis laetantibus umbram,
“Si nunc fata darent ut Romula facta per orbem
hic caneret vates, quanto maiora futuros
facta eadem intrarent⁴ hoc,” inquit, “teste nepotes!
Felix Aeacide, cui tali contigit ore
gentibus ostendi! Crevit tua carmine virtus.”

SILIUS ITALICUS, *Punica*, xiii. 778-797.

¹ *limite*, ‘path.’

² *ligabat*, from *ligo*, ‘bind.’

³ *prodidit*, from *prodo*, ‘describe.’

⁴ *intrarent*, from *intro*, ‘inspire.’

LATIN 6

ADVANCED PROSE COMPOSITION

LATIN 6—ADVANCED PROSE COMPOSITION

Wednesday

9:00 a.m. One hour

Translate into Latin:

Is there any one of you, fellow-citizens, who does not know with what fear our allies in all of these cities formerly awaited the arrival of the Roman armies? They did not doubt that their friends would do them even greater injury through greed than their enemies by force of arms. But if you send Pompey to defend them, you will most easily make them prefer to obey this people rather than to rule others. You will soon hear that they thank you every day because you have not forgotten them. Why, then, since Pompey is already in Asia, should you not at once free them from this fear?

LATIN 6—ADVANCED PROSE COMPOSITION**Wednesday**

9 a.m. One hour

Translate into Latin:

You remember, do you not, how often Cicero declared that Pompey far excelled all other generals who could be sent against Mithridates? When you read this fine speech of his, can you doubt that the Roman people already demanded that Pompey be chosen? But Cicero believed that he had to speak with the greatest care, that those who disagreed might not be able to answer him. Four years afterward Cicero was led by his enthusiasm for literature to defend in an unusual way a Greek poet of great talent who had celebrated in his verses the great deeds done by Lucullus in Asia. For, after proving¹ the citizenship of Archias, he used the greater part of the speech to show that, even if Archias were not already a citizen, he was nevertheless worthy of this honor, because poets were so useful to the state.

¹'prove,' *confirmare*.

LATIN 6—ADVANCED PROSE COMPOSITION

Wednesday, June 19

9 a.m. One hour

Translate into Latin:

Is it necessary, Quirites, for me to ask you not to forget what Pompey did in Spain? Sertorius, a general of very great ability, had for many years been making war successfully upon the Roman people. So much indeed had been accomplished that Mithridates, who at that time seriously threatened this government of ours in Asia, sent envoys to Spain, although that country was so far distant from him, to form with Sertorius a common plan of carrying on the war. Since this danger was very great, the Senate thought that Pompey was the most suitable man to be sent against the Marian party¹ in Spain, because, although still² young, he had defeated so many experienced generals. Surely no one of you now believes that if we put him in charge of the war in Asia, he will be beaten by Mithridates.

¹ 'Marian party', *Mariani*. ² 'still', *etiam tum*.

LATIN 6—ADVANCED PROSE COMPOSITION**Wednesday, June 18****9 a.m. One hour****Translate into Latin:**

No one, Quirites, can believe that we have at Rome so many able generals that it is difficult for us to decide who should be put in charge of this war. Too often have we heard that our brave troops have been defeated on land and sea, too often feared that our allies were saying that, because we did not defend them, we were useless friends. If, when the pirates were boldly entering our harbors, Hortensius and Catulus had persuaded us not to make Pompey our commander, should we now be enjoying the freedom of the sea? I hope, therefore, that, even if you admire these two distinguished men, no arguments will prevent you from approving this law.

LATIN 6—ADVANCED PROSE COMPOSITION

Wednesday, June 22

9 a.m. One hour

Translate into Latin:

When the citizens learned that Cæsare had set out for Bæsulæ, no one doubted that he was going to the camp of Minlius. But although he had thus become an enemy of his country, it would have been difficult for Cæsare to prove the guilt of the rest of the conspirators, if these men themselves had not given him an opportunity. For Lætinius was so foolish as to disclose his plans to certain envoys of the Allobroges, who happened to be in Rome at that time. He told these Gauls what they must do, if they wished to help him. When Cæsare was informed of this, he begged the envoys not to return home before they received letters written by Lætinius and other leaders of the conspiracy.

LATIN P

SIGHT TRANSLATION OF PROSE

LATIN P-SIGHT TRANSLATION OF PROSE

Wednesday

9:00 a.m. Two hours

Read the passage through several times before beginning to write the translation. The translation should be exact, but in clear and natural English.

We have duties even to our enemies.

Sunt autem quaedam officia etiam adversus eos servanda a quibus iniuriam acceperis. Est enim ulciscendi et puniendi modus; atque haud scio an satis sit eum qui lacessierit iniuriae suae paenitere, ut et ipse ne quid tale posthac et ceteri sint ad iniuriam tardiores. Atque in re publica maxime conservanda sunt iura belli. Nam cum sint duo genera decertandi, unum per disceptationem,¹ alterum per vim, cumque illud proprium sit hominis, hoc beluarum,² confugendum est ad posterius si uti non licet superiore. Qua re suscipienda quidem bella sunt ob eam causam, ut sine iniuria in pace vivatur, parta autem victoria conservandi ii qui non crudeles in bello, non immanes fuerunt, ut maiores nostri Tusculanos, Aequos, Volscos, Sabinos, Hernicos in civitatem etiam acceperunt, at Karthaginem et Numantium funditus³ sustulerunt. Nollem Corinthum, sed credo aliquid secutos, opportunitatem loci maxime, ne posset aliquando ad bellum faciendum locus ipse adhortari. Mea quidem sententia paci quae nihil habitura sit insidiarum semper est consulendum. In quo si mihi esset obtemperatum, si non optimam, at aliquam rem publicam, quae nunc nulla est, habememus. Et cum iis quos vi deviceris consulendum est, tum ii qui armis positis ad imperatorum fidem confugient, quamvis murum aries⁴ percutserit, recipiendi. In quo tanto opere apud nostros iustitia culta est ut ii qui civitates aut nationes devictas bello in fidem recepissent, earum patroni⁵ essent more maiorum. Ac belli quidem aequitas sanctissime populi Romani iure perscripta est. Ex quo intellegi potest nullum bellum esse iustum nisi quod aut rebus repetitis geratur aut denuntiatum ante sit et indictum. M. quidem Catonis senis est epistula ad M. filium, in qua scribit se audisse eum missum⁶ factum esse a consule, cum in Macedonia bello Persico miles esset. Monet igitur ut caveat ne proelium ineat; negat enim ius esse, qui miles non sit, cum hoste pugnare.

CICERO, *De Officiis*, i. 33-37

¹ *disceptationem*, 'discussion.' ² *beluarum*, 'beasts.' ³ *funditus*, 'utterly.' ⁴ *aries*, 'battering-ram.' ⁵ *patroni*, 'protectors.' ⁶ *missum facere* means 'discharge.'

LATIN P—SIGHT TRANSLATION OF PROSE

Wednesday

9 a.m. Two hours

Read each passage through several times before beginning to write the translation of it. The translation should be exact, but in clear and natural English.

Cicero indignantly denies the truth of Antony's charges.

Tuus videlicet salutaris¹ consulatus, perniciosus meus. Adeone² pudorem perdidisti ut hoc in eo templo dicere ausus sis in quo ego senatum illum, qui quondam orbi terrarum praesidebat, consulebam, tu homines perditissimos cum gladiis conlocavisti? At etiam ausus es—quid autem est quod tu non audeas?—clivum³ Capitolinum dicere me consule plenum servorum armatorum fuisse. Ut illa, credo, nefaria senatus consulta fierent, vim adferebam senatui. O miser, qui apud talis viros tam impudenter loquare! Quis enim eques Romanus, quis praeter te adulescens nobilis, quis ullius ordinis, qui se civem esse meminisset, cum senatus in hoc templo esset, in clivo Capitolino non fuit? Etenim cum homines nefarii de patriae parricidio⁴ confiterentur se urbem inflammare, civis trucidare, vastare Italiam, delere rem publicam consensisse, quis esset qui ad salutem communem defendendam non excitaretur, praesertim cum senatus populusque Romanus haberet ducem, qualis si qui nunc esset, tibi idem quod illis accidit contigisset?—CICERO, *Philippica* ii. 15, 16, 17.

¹ *salutaris*, adjective. ² *adeo*, 'so completely.' ³ *clivum Capitolinum*, 'the ascent to the Capitol.' ⁴ *parricidio*, 'destruction.'

Jugurtha secures the aid of Bocchus and attacks the Romans.

At Iugurtha, postquam oppidum Capsam aliosque locos munitos et sibi utilis, simul et magnam pecuniam amiserat, ad Bocchum nuntios misit: quam primum in Numidiam copias adduceret; proeli faciundi tempus adesse. Quem ubi cunctari accepit et dubium belli atque pacis rationes trahere¹, rursus uti antea proximos eius donis corrupit, ipsique Mauro² pollicetur Numidia partem tertiam, si aut Romani Africa expulsi aut integris suis finibus bellum compositum foret. Eo praemio inlectus³ Bocchus cum magna multitudine Iugurtham accedit. Ita amborum exercitu coniuncto Marium, iam in hiberna proficiscentem, vix decuma parte diei reliqua invadunt, rati noctem, quae iam aderat, et victis sibi munimento fore et, si viciissent, nullo impedimento, quia locorum scientes erant; contra Romanis utrumque casum in tenebris difficiliorem fore.

SALLUST, *Jugurtha*, 97.

¹ *trahere*, 'weigh.' ² *Mauro* refers to Bocchus. ³ *inlectus*, equivalent to *inductus*.

LATIN P—SIGHT TRANSLATION OF PROSE

Wednesday, June 19

9 a.m. Two hours

Read each passage through several times before beginning to write the translation of it. The translation should be exact, but in clear and natural English.

The results of Pompey's campaigns against the pirates and Mithridates.

Ego vero sic intellego, patres conscripti, nos hoc tempore in provinciis decernendis¹ perpetuae pacis habere oportere rationem. Nam quis non hoc sentit, omnia alia esse nobis vacua ab omni periculo atque etiam suspicione belli? Iam diu mare videmus illud immensum, cuius fervore² non solum maritimi cursus sed urbes etiam et viae militares iam tenebantur, virtute Cn. Pompei sic a populo Romano ab Oceano usque ad ultimum Pontum tamquam unum aliquem portum tutum et clausum teneri; nationes eas, quae numero hominum ac multitudine ipsa poterant in provincias nostras redundare, ita ab eodem esse partim recisas,³ partim repressas, ut Asia, quae imperium antea nostrum terminabat, nunc tribus novis provinciis ipsa cingatur. Possum de omni regione, de omni genere hostium dicere: nulla gens est quae non aut ita sublata sit ut vix exstet, aut ita domita⁴ ut quiescat, aut ita pacata ut victoria nostra imperioque laetetur.

CICERO, *De Provinciis Consularibus*, 30, 31.

¹ *decernendis*. Cicero is discussing the assignment of provinces to governors. ² *fervore*, 'violence.' It refers to the pirates. ³ *recisas*, literally 'cut back.' ⁴ *domita*, from *domo*, 'tame.'

Memmius urges severity against those who have sacrificed public interest to private gain.

Qua re moneo hortorque vos ne tantum scelus impunitum omittatis. Non peculatus¹ aerari factus est neque per vim sociis eruptae pecuniae, quae quamquam gravia sunt, tamen consuetudine iam pro nihilo habentur. Hosti acerrimo prorita senatus auctoritas, proditum imperium vestrum est, domi militiaeque res publica venalis² fuit. Quae nisi quaesita erunt, quid erit reliquum, nisi ut illis qui ea fecere oboedientes vivamus? Nam impune quae libet facere, id est regem esse. Neque ego vos, Quirites, hortor ut malitis civis vestros perperam³ quam recte fecisse, sed ne ignoscendo malis bonos perditum eatis.⁴ In re publica multo praestat benefici quam malefici immemorem esse. Bonus tantum modo segnior fit, ubi neglegas, at malus improbior. Ad hoc⁵, si iniuriae non sint, haud saepe auxili egeas.—SALLUST, *Jugurtha*, 31, 25–29.

¹ *peculatus*, 'embezzlement.' ² *venalis*, 'for sale.' ³ *perperam*, 'basely.' ⁴ *perditum eatis*, equivalent to *perdatis*. ⁵ *ad hoc*, equivalent to *praeterea*.

LATIN P—SIGHT TRANSLATION OF PROSE

Wednesday, June 18

9 a.m. Two hours

Read each passage through several times before beginning to write the translation of it. The translation should be exact, but in clear and natural English.

The thoroughness of Caesar's conquest of Gaul

Bellum Gallicum, patres conscripti, C. Caesare imperatore gestum est, antea tantum modo repulsum. Ipse ille C. Marius influentis in Italiam Gallorum maximas copias repressit, non ipse ad eorum urbis sedisque penetravit. Modo ille meorum laborum, periculorum, consiliorum socius, C. Pomptinus, fortissimus vir, ortum repente bellum Allobrogum atque hac scelerata coniuratione excitatum proeliis fregit eosque domuit¹ qui lacerriant, sed ea victoria contentus re publica metu liberata quievit.² C. Caesaris longe aliam video fuisse rationem; non enim sibi solum cum iis quos iam armatos contra populum Romanum videbat bellandum esse duxit, sed totam Galliam in nostram dicionem³ esse redigendam. Itaque cum acerrimis nationibus et maximis Germanorum et Helvetiorum proeliis felicissime decertavit; ceteras domuit, imperio populi Romani parere adsuefecit,⁴ et quas regiones quasque gentis nullae nobis antea litterae, nulla vox, nulla fama notas fecerat, eas noster imperator nosterque exercitus et populi Romani arma peragrarunt.⁵—CICERO, *De Provinciis Consularibus*, 32, 33.

¹ *domuit*, from *domo*, 'subdue.' ² *quievit*, from *quiesco*, 'rest.' ³ *dicionem*, equivalent to *imperium*. ⁴ *adsuefecit*, from *adsuefacio*, 'accustom.' ⁵ *peragrarunt*, from *peragro*, 'travel through.'

King Bocchus addresses Sulla

"Numquam ego arbitratus sum fore uti rex maximus in hac terra et omnium quos novi privato homini gratiam deberem. Et mehercule, Sulla, ante te cognitum multis orantibus, aliis ultro egomet opem tuli, nullius indigui.¹ Id² imminutum, quod ceteri dolere solent, ego laetor. Fuerit mihi egiisse aliquando pretium tuae amicitiae, qua apud animum meum nihil carius habeo. Id experiri licet. Arma, viros, pecuniam, postremo quicquid animo libet, sume, utere, et, quoad vives, numquam tibi redditam gratiam putaveris. Nam, ut ego aestimo, regem armis quam munificentia vinci minus flagitosum est. Sed de re publica vestra, cuius curator huc missus es, paucis accipe. Bellum ego populo Romano neque feci neque factum umquam volui; at finis meos contra armatos armis tutatus sum. Id omitto, quoniam vobis ita placet. Gerite quoad vultis cum Iugurtha bellum. Praeterea si quid meque vobisque dignum petiveris, non repulsus abibis."—SALLUST, *Jugurtha*, 110 (adapted).

¹ *indigui*, from *indigeo*, 'need.' ² *id* refers to *opem tuli*.

LATIN P—SIGHT TRANSLATION OF PROSE

Wednesday, June 23

9 a.m. Two hours

Read each passage through several times before beginning to write the translation of it. The translation should be exact, but in clear and natural English.

Cicero writes of his speech on the pardon of Marcellus.

Fecerat hoc¹ senatus, ut cum a L. Pisone mentio esset facta de M. Marcello et C. Marcellus se ad Caesaris pedes abieciisset, cunctus consurgeret et ad Caesarem supplex accederet. Ita mihi pulcher hic dies visus est ut speciem aliquam viderer videre quasi reviviscentis rei publicae. Itaque cum omnes ante me rogati² gratias Caesari egissent praeter Volcaciū (is enim, si eo³ loco esset, negavit se facturum fuisse), ego rogatus mutavi meum consilium. Nam statueram non inertia, sed desiderio pristinae dignitatis in perpetuum tacere. Fregit hoc meum consilium et Caesaris magnitudo animi et senatus officium.⁴ Itaque pluribus verbis egi Caesari gratias, meque metuo ne etiam in ceteris rebus honesto otio privarim, quod erat unum solacium in malis. Sed tamen, quoniam effugi eius offenditionem, qui fortasse arbitraretur me hanc rem publicam non putare, si perpetuo tacērem, modice⁵ hoc faciam aut etiam intra modum, ut et illius voluntati et meis studiis serviam.—CICERO, *Ad Familiares*, iv. 4.

¹ *hoc* refers to what follows.³ *eo*, equivalent to *Caesaris*.² *rogati*, 'called upon.'⁴ *officium*, 'loyalty.'⁵ *modice*, 'with moderation.'*Cicero glories in the circumstances of his return from banishment.*

Mihi negas optandum redditum fuisse per homines armatos? Vim scilicet ego desideravi, qui, dum vis fuit, nihil egi, et quem, si vis non fuisset, nulla res labefactare¹ potuisset. Hunc ego redditum repudiarem, qui ita florens² fuit ut verear ne quis me studio gloriae putet idcirco³ exisse, ut ita redirem? Quem enim umquam senatus civem nisi me nationibus exteris commendavit? Cuius umquam propter salutem nisi meam senatus publice sociis populi Romani gratias egit? De me uno patres conscripti decreverunt ut qui provincias cum imperio obtinerent, qui quaestores legatique essent salutem et vitam custodirent. In una mea causa post Romam conditam factum est ut litteris consularibus ex senatus consulto cuncta ex Italia omnes qui rem publicam salvam vellent convocarentur. Quod numquam senatus in universae rei publicae periculo decrevit, id in unius mea salute conservanda decernendum putavit.—CICERO, *Pro Sestio*, 127, 128.

¹ *labefactare*, 'overthrow.'² *florens*, 'splendid.'³ *idcirco*, 'for this reason.'

LATIN Q

SIGHT TRANSLATION OF POETRY

LATIN Q—SIGHT TRANSLATION OF POETRY

Wednesday

2:00 p.m. Two hours

Read the passage through several times before beginning to write the translation. The translation should be exact, but in clear and natural English.

Diomedes and Ulysses surprise Dolon, a Trojan scout, and capture the horses of Rhesus.

Dumque iter horrendum loca per non nota paventes
 carpebant, venit ecce Dolon, quem Troia pubes
 miserat, ut Danaum sollerti¹ pectore vires
 perspiceret sensusque ducum plebisque referret.
 Quem procul ut vidit socius Diomedis Ulixes,
 abdiderunt occultantes sua corpora furtim
 post densos frutices,² dum spe percussus³ inani
 Tros Eumediades⁴ cursu praecederet illos,
 ne facile oppressus gressum in sua castra referret.
 Post ubi transierat fidens animoque manuque,
 prosiluere viri iuvenemque evadere cursu
 conantem capiunt ferroque manuque minantur.
 Ille timore pavens "Vitam concedite" dixit,
 "hoc unum satis est; quod si perstatis in ira,
 quanta ex morte mea capietis praemia laudis?
 At si cur veniam tacitis exquiritis umbris:
 maxima Troia mihi currum promisit Achillis,
 si vestras cepisset opes. Haec dona secutus
 in dubios casus, coram quod cernitis ipsi,
 infelix cecidi. Nunc vos per numina divom,
 per mare, per Ditis fluctus obtestor opaci,
 ne rapere hanc animam crudeli caede velitis.
 Haec pro concessa referetis dona salute:
 consilium Priami remque omnem ex ordine gentis
 expediam Phrygiae." Postquam quid Troia pararet
 cognovere viri, fauces mucrone recluso
 detrudunt iuveni. Post haec tentoria Rhesi
 intrant atque ipsum somno vinoque sepultum
 obtruncant spoliantque viros fusosque per herbam
 examinant socios; tum tristi caede peracta
 praeda umeros onerant, multo candore nitentis
 Thracas equos rapiunt, quos nec praecederet Eurus
 nec posset volucri cursu superare sagitta.
 Inde iterum Argolicas primae sub tempore lucis
 ad classis redeunt.

—*Ilias Latina, 703-737.*

¹ *sollerti*, 'shrewd.' ² *frutices*, 'bushes.' ³ *percussus*, from *percutere*, 'to dazzle.' ⁴ Eumedes was the father of Dolon.

LATIN Q—SIGHT TRANSLATION OF POETRY

Wednesday

2 p.m. Two hours

Read each passage through several times before beginning to write the translation of it. The translation should be exact, but in clear and natural English.

Aeneas and his ally, Tarchon, burn the bodies of their dead warriors.

Aurora interea miseris mortalibus almam extulerat lucem, referens opera atque labores; iam pater Aeneas, iam curvo in litore Tarchon constituere pyras. Huc corpora quisque suorum more tulere patrum, subiectisque ignibus atris conditur in tenebras altum caligine¹ caelum. Ter circum accensos cincti fulgentibus armis decurrere rogos, ter maestum funeris ignem lustravere in equis ululatusque ore dedere. Spargitur et tellus lacrimis, sparguntur et arma; it caelo clamorque virum clangorque tubarum. Hinc alii spolia occisis derepta Latinis coniciunt igni, galeas ensesque decoros frenaque ferventisque rotas; pars munera nota, ipsorum clipeos et non felicia tela. Multa boum circa² mactantur corpora Morti, saetigerosque³ sues raptasque ex omnibus agris in flammarum iugulant⁴ pecudes.

VERGIL, *Aeneid*, xi. 182-199.

¹ *caligine*, 'smoke.' ² *circa*, equivalent to *circum*. ³ *saetigeros*, 'bristly.' ⁴ *iugulant*, 'slaughter.'

A sacrifice enables the Greek fleet to sail from Aulis.

Permanet Aonius Nereus violentus in undis bellaque non transfert; et sunt qui parcere Troiae Neptunum credant, quia moenia fecerat urbi. At non Thestorides.¹ Nec enim nescivit tacetve sanguine virgineo placandam virginis iram esse deae. Postquam pietatem publica causa rexque patrem vicit, castumque datura cruentum flentibus ante aram stetit Iphigenia ministris, victa dea est nubemque oculis obiecit, et inter officium turbamque sacri vocesque precantum supposita fertur mutasse Mycenida² cerva. Ergo ubi, qua decuit, lenita est caede Diana, et pariter Phoebes, pariter maris ira recessit, accipiunt ventos a tergo mille carinae, multaque perpessae³ Phrygia potiuntur harena.

OVID, *Metamorphoses*, xii. 24-38.

¹ *Thestorides*, from *Thestor*. The word refers to Calchas. ² *Mycenida*, from *Mycenis*. The word refers to Iphigenia. ³ *perpessae*, a compound of *patior*.

LATIN Q—SIGHT TRANSLATION OF POETRY

Wednesday, June 19

2 p.m. Two hours

Read each passage through several times before beginning to write the translation of it. The translation should be exact, but in clear and natural English.

Ilioneus gives reasons why King Latinus should welcome the Trojans.

Dixerat, et dicta Ilioneus sic voce secutus:
 “Rex, genus egregium Fauni, nec fluctibus actos
 atra subegit hiems vestris succedere terris
 nec sidus regione viae litusve fefellit;
 consilio hanc omnes animisque volentibus urbem
 adferimur pulsi regnis, quae maxima quondam
 extremo veniens Sol aspiciebat Olympo.
 Ab Iove principium generis, Iove Dardana pubes
 gaudet avo, rex ipse Iovis de gente suprema
 Troi Aeneas tua nos ad limina misit.
 Non erimus regno indecores, nec vestra feretur
 fama levis tantive abolescet¹ gratia facti,
 nec Troiam Ausonios gremio excepsisse pigebit.²
 Fata per Aeneae iuro dextramque potentem,
 sive fide seu quis bello est expertus et armis:
 multi nos populi, multae (ne temne, quod ultro
 paeferimus manibus vittas ac verba precantia)
 et petiere sibi et voluere adiungere gentes;
 sed nos fata deum vestras exquirere terras
 imperiis egere suis.”

Aeneid, vii. 212–221, 231–240.

¹ *abolescet*, ‘fade away.’

² *pigebit*, ‘repent.’

Venus wins divinity for Aeneas.

Iamque deos omnes ipsamque Aeneia virtus
 Iunonem veteres finire coegerat iras,
 cum, bene fundatis opibus crescentis Iuli,
 tempestivus¹ erat caelo Cythereius heros.
 Ambieratque Venus superos, colloque parentis
 circumfusa sui “Numquam mihi” dixerat “ullo
 tempore dure pater, nunc sis mitissimus opto,
 Aeneaeque meo, qui te de sanguine nostro
 fecit avum, quamvis parvum des, optime, numen,
 dummodo des aliquod. Satis est inamabile regnum
 adspexisse semel, Stygios semel isse per amnes.”
 Adsensere dei, nec coniunx regia vultus
 immotos tenuit, placatoque adnuit ore.
 Tum pater “Estis” ait “caelesti munere digni,
 quaeque petis, pro quoque petis. Cape, nata, quod optas.”

OVID, *Metamorphoses*, xiv. 581–595.

¹ *tempestivus*, ‘ready.’

LATIN Q—SIGHT TRANSLATION OF POETRY

Wednesday, June 18

2 p.m. Two hours

Read each passage through several times before beginning to write the translation of it. The translation should be exact, but in clear and natural English.

The Colchians discover the flight of Medea and Jason.

Interea patrias¹ saevus venit horror ad aures,
 fata domus luctumque ferens, fraudemque fugamque
 virginis. Hinc subitis infelix frater in armis,
 urbs etiam mox tota coit; volat ipse senectae
 immemor Aeetes. Complentur litora bello
 neququam; fugit immissis nam puppis habenis.
 Mater adhuc ambas tendebat in aequora palmas,
 et soror, atque omnes aliae matresque nurusque
 Colchides, aequalesque tibi, Medea, puellae.
 Exstat sola parens, impletque ululatibus auras:
 “Siste fugam, medio refer huc ex aequore puppim;
 nata, potes. Quo,” clamat, “abis? Hic turba tuorum
 omnis, et iratus nondum pater; haec tua tellus
 sceptraque. Quid terris solam te credis Achaeis?
 Quis locus Inachias² inter tibi, barbara, natas?”
 Ipsa fugit, tantoque (nefas!) ipsa ardet amore.

VALERIUS FLACCUS, *Argonautica*, viii. 134–148, and 159.

¹ *patrias* refers to Aeetes. ² *Inachias*, ‘of Inachus.’

Scylla betrays her father, Nisus, to Minos, by cutting the lock of hair on which his life depends.

Talia dicenti, curarum maxima nutrix,
 nox intervenit; tenebrisque audacia crevit.
 Prima quies aderat, qua curis fessa diurnis
 pectora somnus habet. Thalamos taciturna paternos
 intrat, et (heu facinus!) fatali nata parentem
 crine suum spoliat, praedaque potita nefanda
 per medios hostes—meriti fiducia tanta est—
 pervenit ad regem. Quem sic adfata paventem est:
 “Suasit amor facinus. Proles ego regia Nisi
 Scylla tibi trado patriaeque meosque Penates.
 Praemia nulla peto, nisi te. Cape pignus amoris
 purpureum crinem, nec me nunc tradere crinem
 sed patrum tibi crede caput,” scelerataque dextra
 munera porrexit.¹ Minos porrecta refugit:
 “Di te summovereant, o nostri infamia saecli,
 orbe suo; tellusque tibi pontusque negetur.
 Certe ego non patiar Iovis incunabula,² Creten,
 qui meus est orbis, tantum contingere monstrum.”

OVID, *Metamorphoses*, viii. 81–100.

¹ *porrexit*, from *porrigo*, ‘present.’ ² *incunabula*, ‘cradle.’

Wednesday, June 23

2 p.m. Two hours

Read each passage through several times before beginning to write the translation of it. The translation should be exact, but in clear and natural English.

The Sibyl and Scipio see the shade of Homer.

Atque hic Elycio tendentem limite¹ cernens
effigiem iuvenis, caste cui vitta ligabat²
purpurea effusos per colla nitentia crines,
“Dic,” ait, “hic quisnam, virgo? Nam luce refulget
praecipua frons sacra viro, multaeque sequuntur
mirantes animae et laeto clamore frequentant.
Qui vultus! Quam, si Stygia non esset in umbra,
dixisset facile esse deum!” “Non falleris,” inquit
docta comes Triviae; “meruit deus esse videri,
et fuit in tanto non parvum pectore numen.
Carmine complexus terram, mare, sidera, Manis
et cantu Musas et Phoebum aequavit honore.
Atque haec cuncta, prius quam cerneret, ordine terris
prodidi³ ac vestram tulit usque ad sidera Troiam.”
Scipio perlustrans oculis laetantibus umbram,
“Si nunc fata darent ut Romula facta per orbem
hic caneret vates, quanto maiora futuros
facta eadem intrarent⁴ hoc,” inquit, “teste nepotes!
Felix Aeacide, cui tali contigit ore
gentibus ostendi! Crevit tua carmine virtus.”

SILIUS ITALICUS, *Punica*, xiii. 778–797.¹ *limite*, ‘path.’³ *prodidiit*, from *prodo*, ‘describe.’² *ligabat*, from *ligo*, ‘bind.’⁴ *intrarent*, from *intro*, ‘inspire.’*Aeneas consults the Sibyl and enters the Lower World.*

Has¹ ubi praeterit et Parthenopeia² dextra
moenia deseruit, laeva de parte canori
Aeolidae tumulum et loca feta palustribus undis,
litora Cumarum, vivacisque³ antra Sibyllae
intrat, et ad Manis veniat per Averna paternos
orat. At illa diu vultum tellure moratum
erexit, tandemque deo furibunda recepto,
Magna petis,” dixit, “vir factis maxime, cuius
“dextera per ferrum, pietas spectata⁴ per ignes.
Pone tamen, Troiane, metum; potiere petitis,
Elysiasque domos et regna novissima mundi⁵
me duce cognosces simulacraque cara parentis.
Invia virtuti nulla est via.” Dixit, et auro
fulgentem ramum silva Iunonis Avernae
monstravit, iussitque suo divellere truncum.
Paruit Aeneas, et formidabilis Orci
vidit opes atavosque⁶ suos umbramque senilem
magnanimi Anchisae. Didicit quoque iura locorum,
quaequae novis essent adeunda pericula bellis.

OVID, *Metamorphoses*, xiv. 101–119.¹ *Has* refers to scenes previously described. ² *Parthenopeia*, adjective from *Parthenope*, an early name of Naples. ³ *vivacis*, from *vivax*, ‘long-lived,’ ‘venerable.’ ⁴ *spectata*, ‘tested.’⁵ *mundi*, ‘world.’ ⁶ *atavos*, ‘ancestors.’

COMPREHENSIVE LATIN

Comprehensive Examination

LATIN

Wednesday, June 21

9:00 a.m.-12:00 m.

Candidates who have studied Latin *four or more* years (C4) will take Parts II, III, and IV.

Candidates who have studied Latin *three* years (C3) will take Part I entire and *either* Part II or III.

Candidates who have studied Latin *less than three* years (C2) will take Part I entire.

Divide your time fairly. Read the passages through before beginning to write. Do not hurry. The quality of the work is more important than its quantity. All translations must be into idiomatic English.

PART I

Translate the following passage:

[*Caesar plans to shut off Pompey.*]

Quibus rebus cognitis Caesar consilium capit ex loci natura. Erant enim circum castra Pompei permulti colles. Hos primum praesidiis tenuit castellaque ibi communiit. Inde, ut loci cuiusque natura ferebat, ex castello in castellum perducta munitione circumvallare Pompeium instituit haec spectans, quod angusta re frumentaria utebatur, quodque Pompeius multitudo equitum valebat, quo minore periculo undique frumentum commeatumque exercitui supportare posset, simul ut pabulatione Pompeium prohiberet equitatumque eius ad rem gerendam inutilem efficaret, tertio ut auctoritatem, qua ille maxime apud exteris nationes niti¹ videbatur, minueret, cum fama per orbem terrarum percrebuisse² illum a Caesare obsideri neque 10 audere proelio dimicare.

—Caes. B.C. 3. 43

5

¹ to depend. ² to become widespread.

1. Decline in full *colles* (2), *cuiusque* (3), *minore* (6), *commeatum* (6).
2. Conjugate *capit* (1) in the future indicative active; *instituit* (4) in the present subjunctive active; *utebatur* (5) in the imperfect subjunctive.
3. Write and name the principal parts of *cognitis* (1) and *prohiberet* (8). Write and name all of the infinitives and participles of *capit* (1). Write and name the imperatives of *ferebat* (3), *dimicare* (11).
4. Compare *angusta* (5) and *minore* (6). State and compare the corresponding adverbs. Explain fully the derivation of *equitatum* (8) and *inutilem* (8).
5. Tell in what case each of the following words is, and why that case is used: *praesidiis* (2), *re* (5), *equitum* (6), *exercitui* (7), *pabulatione* (7), *illum* (10).
6. Tell in what mood and tense each of the following verbs is, and why that mood and that tense are used: *circumvallare* (4), *utebatur* (5), *posset* (7), *efficeret* (8), *percrebuisse* (10), *obsideri* (10).

(SEE NEXT PAGE)

Translate into Latin:

Although he forced the enemy to fight with his troops, he was unable to take their camp by storm. Therefore he led his forces to the town, that they might be protected by its walls; for he hoped that on the next day the enemy would come nearer, so that he could more easily use his cavalry. But when they learned his plans, they were unwilling to do what he desired.

PART II

Translate the following passage:

[*Cicero speaks of the importance of the province of Sicily.*]

Atque antequam de incommodis¹ Siciliae dico, pauca mihi videntur esse de provinciae dignitate, vetustate, utilitate dicenda; nam cum omnium socrorum provinciarumque rationem diligenter habere debetis, tum praecipue Siciliae, iudices, plurimis iustissimisque de causis: primum, quod omnium nationum exterarum princeps Sicilia se ad amicitiam fidemque populi Romani applicavit: prima omnium, id quod ornamentum imperii est, provincia est appellata, prima docuit maiores nostros, quam praeclarum esset exteris gentibus imperare; sola provincia fuit ea fide benevolentiaque erga populum Romanum, ut civitates eius insulae, quae semel in amicitiam nostram venissent, nunquam postea deficerent, pleraeque autem et maxime illustres in amicitia perpetuo manerent. Itaque maioribus nostris in Africam ex hac provincia gradus² imperii factus est; neque enim tam facile opes Karthaginis tantae concidissent, nisi illud et rei frumentariae subsidium et receptaculum classibus nostris pateret.

—*In Verr. II. ii. 2-3*

¹ misfortunes. ² advance.

1. Tell in what case each of the following words is, and why that case is used: *socrorum* (3), *nationum* (5), *gentibus* (8), *fide* (8).
2. Tell in what mood and tense each of the following verbs is, and why that mood and that tense are used: *dicenda* (2), *esset* (7), *imperare* (8), *deficerent* (10).
3. Explain the derivation of *dignitate* (2), *diligenter* (3); and the formation of *venissent* (10).
4. Comment on the historical references contained in this passage.

PART III

Translate the following passage:

[*Euryalus and Nisus are discovered by horsemen of the Latins.*]

Interea praemissi equites ex urbe Latina,
cetera dum legio campis instructa moratur,
ibant et Turno regi responsa ferebant,
ter centum, scutati¹ omnes, Volcente magistro.

367

370

(SEE NEXT PAGE)

Iamque propinquabant castris murosque subibant
 cum procul hos laevo flectentis limite cernunt,
 et galea Euryalum sublustris noctis in umbra
 prodidit immemorem radiisque adversa refusit.
 Haud temere est visum. Conclamat ab agmine Volcens: 375
 'State, viri. Quae causa viae? Quive estis in armis?
 Quove tenetis iter?' Nihil illi tendere contra,
 sed celerare fugam in silvas et fidere nocti.
 Obiciunt equites sese ad divortia³ nota
 hinc atque hinc, omnemque abitum custode coronant. 380
 Silva fuit late dumis atque ilice nigra
 horrida, quam densi complerant undique sentes,⁴
 rara per occultos lucebat semita callis.⁵
 Euryalum tenebrae ramorum onerosaque praeda
 impediunt, fallitque timor regione viarum. 385
 Nisus abit; iamque imprudens evaserat hostis
 atque locos qui post Albae de nomine dicti
 Albani.

—Virgil *Aen.* 9. 367-388

¹ Compare scutum, *shield*. ² *dim.* ³ *forks in the roads.* ⁴ *brambles.* ⁵ *paths, ways.*

1. Write out verses 375 and 376, divide them into feet, and mark the quantities of the syllables and the chief caesuras.
2. What is the principal difference between Latin and English verse?
3. How far, according to Virgil, does Fate determine the actions of Aeneas?

PART IV

Translate into Latin, paying careful attention to word order and marking the quantities of the penults:

When the Senator from Indiana was speaking of this dreadful war, he declared that we should be worthy of scorn¹ if we were to disregard² what the war had taught. "For," said he, "the times are changed, and our policies³ must be changed in accordance⁴ with the times. Don't you realize that during these years, owing to the scarcity⁵ of our ships, not even our wealthiest cities have been safe? We are very like the foolish⁶ bird which, to avoid danger, hides its head in the sand.⁷ Let us, therefore, my friends, urge the American people to take the necessary action.⁸ For I myself have no doubt that, now the matter has been clearly stated, you all think as I do."

¹ *contemptio.* ² *neglego.* ³ *ratio.* ⁴ *pro.* ⁵ *paucitas.* ⁶ *stultus.* ⁷ *arena.* ⁸ = *to do what is necessary.*

Comprehensive Examination

LATIN

Tuesday, September 19

9:00 a.m.-12:00 m.

Candidates who have studied Latin *four* years or more (C4) will take Parts II, III, and IV.

Candidates who have studied Latin *three* years (C3) will take Part I entire and either Part II or III.

Candidates who have studied Latin *less than three* years (C2) will take Part I entire.

Divide your time fairly. Read the passages through before beginning to write. Do not hurry. The quality of the work is more important than its quantity. All translations must be into idiomatic English.

PART I

Translate the following passage:

[*Catulus plans to deceive the enemy.*]

Q. Lutatius Catulus cum a Cimbris pulsus unam spem salutis haberet, si flumen liberavisset, cuius ripam hostes tenebant, in proximo monte copias ostendit, velut si¹ castra ibi positurus esset. Ac praecepit suis ne sarcinas solverent aut onera deponerent neu quis ab ordinibus signisque discederet; et quo magis opinionem hostium confirmaret, pauca tabernacula² in conspectu erigi iussit ignesque fieri et quosdam vallum extruere, quosdam, ut conspicerentur, in lignationem³ exire. Quod Cimbri vere agi existimantes et ipsi castris delegerunt locum dispersique in proximos agros ad comparanda ea quae mansuris necessaria sunt, occasionem dederunt Catulo non solum flumen traiciendi, sed etiam castra sua oppugnandi. —Frontinus I. 3 10

¹ velut si, as if. ² tents. ³ gathering wood.

1. Write and name the principal parts of *pulsus* (1), *solverent* (4), *discederet* (4), *erigi* (6), *traiciendi* (10).
2. Decline in the singular only *spem* (1), *conspectu* (5), *ipsi* (8); decline throughout *cuius* (2), *onera* (4), *signis* (4).
3. Conjugate in the voice here used the future indicative of *pulsus* (1); the perfect subjunctive of *positurus* (3); the present indicative of *conspicerentur* (7); the imperfect subjunctive of *dispersi* (8).
4. Tell in what case each of the following words is, and why that case is used: *Cimbris* (1), *salutis* (1), *suis* (3), *quod* (7), *castris* (8).
5. Tell in what mood and tense each of the following verbs is, and why that mood and that tense are used: *haberet* (1), *liberavisset* (2), *esset* (3), *discederet* (4), *confirmaret* (5).
6. Compare *proximo* (2), *magis* (5), *vere* (7)

(SEE NEXT PAGE)

Translate into Latin:

When all the women and children had been sent out of the town, Caesar was unwilling to receive them into his camp, because his supply of grain was small. Although they begged him with tears to save them, he determined to employ the plan which he had used the year before. Therefore he forced them to return to Alesia that he might capture the town the more quickly.

PART II

Translate the following passage:

[*The Condemnation of Socrates.*]

Imitatus est homo Romanus et consularis veterem illum Socratem, qui, cum omnium sapientissimus esset sanctissimeque vixisset, ita in iudicio capitis pro se ipse dixit, ut non supplex aut reus,¹ sed magister aut dominus videretur esse iudicium. Quin etiam, cum ei scriptam orationem disertissimus² orator Lysias attulisset, quam, si ei videretur, edisceret,³ ut ea pro se in iudicio 5 uteretur, non invitus legit et commode scriptam esse dixit; 'sed,' inquit, 'ut, si mihi calceos⁴ Sicyonios attulisses, non uterer, quamvis essent habiles et apti ad pedem, quia non essent viriles': sic illam orationem disertam sibi et oratoriam videri, fortem et virilem non videri. Ergo ille quoque damnatus est neque solum primis sententiis, quibus tantum⁵ statuebant iudices, utrum 10 damnarent an absolverent, sed etiam illis, quas iterum legibus ferre debebant. Erat enim Athenis reo damnato, si fraus capitalis non esset, quasi poenae aestimatio; et sententia cum iudicibus daretur, interrogabatur reus, quam quasi aestimationem commeruisse se maxime confiteretur.—Cic. *De orat.* 1. 54

¹ defendant. ² eloquent. ³ to commit to memory. ⁴ shoes. ⁵ only.

1. Explain the uses of *ut* in lines 3, 5, and 6.
2. Tell in what case each of the following words is, and why that case is used: *reus* (3), *ea* (5), *sententiis* (10), *reo* (12).
3. Tell in what mood and tense each of the following verbs is, and why that mood and that tense are used: *videretur* (3), *edisceret* (5), *essent* (8), *videri* (9), *damnarent* (11).
4. Give the principal parts of *vixisset* (2), *edisceret* (5), *uterer* (7), *absolverent* (11).

PART III

Translate the following passage:

[*Mars aids the Latins against the Teucri.*]

Hic Mars armipotens animum virisque Latinis
addidit et stimulus acris sub pectore vertit,
immisitque Fugam Teucris atrumque Timorem.
Undique convenient, quoniam data copia pugnae,

720

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bellatorque animo deus incidit.

Pandarus, ut fuso¹ germanum corpore cernit
et quo sit fortuna loco, qui casus agat res,
portam vi multa converso cardine torquet
obnixus latis umeris, multosque suorum
moenibus exclusos duro in certamine linquit;
ast alios secum includit recipitque ruentis,
demens, qui Rutulum in medio non agmine regem
viderit irrumpentem ultroque incluserit urbi,
immanem veluti pecora inter inertia tigrim.

725

Continuo nova lux oculis effusit et arma
horrendum sonuere, tremunt in vertice cristae
sanguineae clipeoque micantia fulmina mittit.

730

Agnoscunt faciem invisam atque immania membra
turbati subito Aeneadae. Tum Pandarus ingens
emicat et mortis fraternae fervidus ira
effatur: 'Non haec dotalis² regia³ Amatae,
nec muris cohibet patriis media Ardea Turnum.
Castra inimica vides, nulla hinc exire potestas.'

735

—Virgil *Aen.* 9. 717-739

¹ *laid low, stretched on the ground.* ² *adjective from *dos*, dowry.* ³ *palace.*

1. Write out verses 726 and 727, divide them into feet, and mark the quantities of the syllables and the chief caesuras.
2. What do you call the metrical pause after Pandarus in verse 722?
3. Comment on the length of verse 721.
4. Did Virgil intend to represent Aeneas as deserving blame for leaving Dido?
5. Indicate on map 134 b the course of Aeneas' wanderings from Troy to Italy.

PART IV

Translate into Latin, paying careful attention to word-order and marking the quantities of the penults:

The Commissioners chosen by Turkey¹ and by the several Balkan² states to conclude peace assembled in London³ a few years ago. Greece also sent Commissioners to participate in the conference, although she had refused to join the armistice.⁴ Day after day the Turks, according to their custom, prolonged⁵ the conferences and delayed⁶ the business of the commission. This they did because they hoped to obtain better terms by delay, or even to secure intervention⁷ by the Great Powers. The one condition laid down⁸ by the Balkan Commissioners, without which there could be no peace, was that Turkey should surrender the ancient city of Adrianople.⁹ This the Turkish envoys said they never would do.

¹ *Turcia.* ² *Balcanus,-a,-um.* ³ *Londinium.* ⁴ *indutiae.* ⁵ *produco.* ⁶ *demoror.* ⁷ *Express by an object clause introduced by *ut*.* ⁸ *propono.* ⁹ *Hadrianopolis.*

Comprehensive Examination

LATIN

Wednesday, June 20

9 a.m.-12 m.

Candidates who have studied Latin *four or more years* (Cp 4) will take Parts III, IV, and V.

Candidates who have studied Latin *three years* (Cp 3) will take Part I entire and either Part IIA or IIB; but, if time allows, candidates may take both A and B.

Candidates who have studied Latin *less than three years* (Cp 2) will take Part I entire.

Divide your time fairly. Read the passages through before beginning to write. All translations must be made into idiomatic English.

PART I

Translate:

[*Regulus refuses to remain at Rome.*]

Post haec Carthaginenses a Regulo duce, quem ceperant, petiverunt, ut Romam proficiseretur et pacem a Romanis obtineret ac permutationem¹ captivorum faceret. Ille Romam cum venisset, inductus in senatum nihil egit quod Romani expectabant sed dixit se ex illa die, qua in potestatem hostium venisset, Romanum esse destitisse. Itaque senatui persuasit, ne pax cum Poenis fieret; illos enim fractos multis casibus spem nullam habere; atque oravit ne tot milia captivorum propter se redderentur. Ipse Carthaginem rediit, offerentibusque Romanis, ut eum Romae tenerent, negavit se in ea urbe mansurum, in qua, postquam hostibus servierat, dignitatem honesti civis habere non posset. Regressus ad Africam omnibus suppliciis 10 interfectus est.

5

¹exchange.

1. Decline in the singular only *ille* (3), *spem* (6), *omnibus* (10); decline in the plural only *suppliciis* (10); decline throughout *casibus* (6).
2. Conjugate *proficiseretur* (2) in the future indicative, *faceret* (3) in the present subjunctive passive, *esse* (5) in the perfect subjunctive, *redderentur* (7) in the present indicative passive, *servierat* (9) in the imperfect indicative active.
3. Write and name the principal parts of *destitisse* (5), *persuasit* (5), *fractos* (6), *mansurum* (9), *regressus* (10).
4. Compare *malus* and *multus* and their corresponding adverbs.
5. Tell in what case each of the following words is, and why that case is used: *Romam* (3), *se* (4), *qua* (4), *senatui* (5), *Romae* (8).
6. Tell in what mood and tense each of the following verbs is, and why that mood and that tense are used: *obtineret* (2), *destitisse* (5), *fieret* (6), *mansurum* (9), *habere* (10), *posset* (10).

Translate into Latin:

When Labienus had gained possession of the camp of the enemy, word was brought that the soldiers of the seventh legion were hard pressed by the Gauls. Since, moreover, he could see from higher ground in how great danger they were, he urged his own men to bring them aid as soon as possible. After their arrival the battle was renewed so fiercely that the Gauls retreated.

(SEE NEXT PAGE)

PART II

A

Translate:

[*Marcellus respected Minerva's temple; Verres robbed it.*]

Templum Minervae est in Insula, de quo ante dixi; quod Marcellus non attigit, quod plenum atque ornatum reliquit; quod ab isto sic spoliatum atque direptum est non ut ab hoste aliquo, qui tamen in bello religionem et consuetudinis iura retineret, sed ut a barbaris praedonibus¹ vexatum esse videatur. Pugna erat equestris Agathocli regis in tabulis² picta; iis autem tabulis interiores templi parietes vestiebantur.³ Nihil erat ea pictura nobilior, nihil Syracusis quod magis visendum putaretur. Has tabulas M. Marcellus, cum omnia victoria illa sua profana⁴ fecisset, tamen religione impeditus non attigit; iste, cum illa propter diuturnam pacem fidelitatemque populi Syracusani sacra religiosaque accepisset, omnis eas tabulas abstulit. 10

¹robber. ²picture. ³to cover. ⁴common, secular, i.e., the opposite of *sacra*.

1. Tell in what case each of the following words is, and why that case is used: *tabulis* (6), *pictura* (6), *Syracusis* (7).
2. Tell in what mood and tense each of the following verbs is, and why that mood and that tense are used: *vexatum esse* (4), *putaretur* (7), *accepisset* (10).
3. Explain the derivation of *equestris* (5), *fidelitatem* (9), and the formation of *vestiebantur* (6).

B

Translate:

[*The wounding of Aeneas.*]

At pius Aeneas dextram tendebat inermem
nudato capite atque suos clamore vocabat:
'Quo ruitis? quaeve ista repens discordia surgit?
o cohibete iras! ictum iam foedus et omnes
compositae leges, mihi ius concurrere soli,
me sinite atque auferte metus; ego foedera faxo
firma manu, Turnum debent haec iam mihi sacra.'
Has inter voces, media inter talia verba
ecce viro stridens alis adlapsa sagitta est.

Nec sese Aeneae iactavit vulnere quisquam. 10
Turnus ut Aenean cedentem ex agmine vidit
turbatosque duces, subita spe fervidus ardet;
poscit equos atque arma simul, saltuque superbus
emicat in currum et manibus molitur habenas.
Multa virum volitans dat fortia corpora leto,
seminecis volvit multos aut agmina curru 15
proterit aut raptas fugientibus ingerit hastas.

faxo (6) = *faciam*.

sacra (7) *riles*, in which they were engaged.

molitur (14) *manages*.

seminecis (16) *half dead*.

proterit (17) *crushes*.

(SEE NEXT PAGE)

5

1. Write out lines 13 and 14, divide them into feet, mark the quantities of the syllables, and indicate the caesuras.
2. What does Virgil state as the subject of the *Aeneid*? Outline his method of telling his story. What part do the gods play in the story?
3. When was Virgil born? What importance in connection with his writings had his acquaintance with Augustus? What other men were writing poetry at the same time?

PART III

Translate:

[*Cicero answers the reproach that he favored Pompey against Caesar.*]

Castra mihi Pompeii atque illud omne tempus obiecisti; quo quidem tempore si, ut dixi, meum consilium auctoritasque valuisset, tu hodie egeres, nos liberi essemus; res publica non tot duces et exercitus amisisset. Fateor enim me, cum ea, quae acciderunt, providerem futura, tanta in maestitia fuisse, quanta ceteri optimi cives, si idem providissent, fuissent. Dolebam, dolebam, patres conscripti, rem publicam, vestris quondam meisque consiliis conservatam brevi tempore esse peritaram. Nec vero eram tam indoctus ignarusque rerum, ut frangerer animo propter vitae cupiditatem, quae me manens conficeret angoribus, dimissa molestiis¹ omnibus liberaret: illos ego praestantissimos viros, lumina rei publicae, vivere volebam, tot consularis, tot praetorios, tot honestissimos senatores, omnem praeterea florem nobilitatis ac iuventutis, tum optimorum civium exercitus; qui si viverent, quamvis iniqua condicione pacis—mihi enim omnis pax cum civibus bello civili utilior videbatur—, rem publicam hodie teneremus.

¹ distress.

1. Tell in what mood and tense each of the following verbs is, and why that mood and that tense are used: *valuisset* (2), *acciderunt* (4), *frangerer* (8), *liberaret* (9), *vivere* (10).
2. Tell in what case each of the following words is, and why that case is used: *mihi* (1), *rerum* (8), *animo* (8), *molestiis* (9), *condicione* (13).
3. What were Cicero's relations to Julius Caesar? to Pompey?
4. Give a short account of Cicero's early life and education.

PART IV

Translate:

[*The Mother of the Gods, by a miracle, saves the Trojan ships from Turnus.*]

Ergo aderat promissa dies et tempora Parcae
debita complerant, cum Turni iniuria Matrem
admonuit ratibus sacris depellere taedas.

Hic primum nova lux oculis offulsit et ingens
visus ab Aurora caelum transcurrere nimbus
Idaeique chori; tum vox horrenda per auras
excidit et Troum Rutulorumque agmina complet:
'Ne trepideat meas, Teucri, defendere navis

(SEE NEXT PAGE)

neve armate manus; maria ante exurere Turno
quam sacras dabitur pinus. Vos ite solatae,
ite deae pelagi: genetrix iubet.' Et sua quaeque
continuo puppes abrumpunt vincula ripis
delphinumque¹ modo demersis aequora rostris
ima petunt. Hinc virgineae (mirabile monstrum)
reddunt se totidem facies pontoque feruntur.

10

Obstipuere animis Rutuli, conterritus ipse
turbatis Messapus equis, cunctatur et amnis
rauca sonans revocatque pedem Tiberinus ab alto.
At non audaci Turno fiducia cessit;
ultra animos tollit dictis atque increpat ultra:
"Troianos haec monstra petunt, his Iuppiter ipse
auxilium solitum eripuit: non tela neque ignis
expectant Rutulos."

15

20

¹ dolphin.

1. Write out lines 20, 21, and 22, divide them into feet, mark the quantities of the syllables, and indicate the caesuras.
2. Write the common prose construction for *ne trepidate* (8), *ponto* (15), and an equivalent form for *obstipuere* (16).
3. What is an epic poem? What epic poetry did Virgil presumably know when he wrote the *Aeneid*? What method does he use for introducing the facts that precede the opening of his poem?
4. What parts of the story of the *Aeneid*, unessential to the main narrative, are introduced by Virgil largely for their own interest? Discuss them sufficiently to show why you select them.

PART V

In writing this passage consider at every step the meaning rather than the English form. All that is required is to present in correct Latin the ideas here expressed.

Translate into Latin:

Let me ask the distinguished Senator what he would have done had he been President¹ of the United States² when Francesco Villa led his troop of bandits within our boundaries and raided several towns in Arizona. Would he have addressed a note to Carranza, calling upon him for satisfaction? Would he not rather have ordered the General of our army to pursue the bandit leader until he captured or killed him? The American people really bear no grudge³ against either the Mexicans or against the First Chief personally. This Carranza well knows; and he knows also that the American people wish the Mexicans to be peaceful and prosperous. If, however, the First Chief's own troops should attack the American soldiers, then and then only⁴ could war be made on the Mexicans.

¹ Praeses, -idis. ² Civitates Consociatae. ³ bear a grudge, *invideo*. ⁴ then and then only, *tum demum*.

Comprehensive Examination

LATIN

Tuesday, September 18

9. a.m.-12 m.

Candidates who have studied Latin *four* years or more (Cp 4) will take Parts III, IV, and V.

Candidates who have studied Latin *three* years (Cp 3) will take Part I entire and either Part II A or II B; but, *if time allows*, candidates *may* take both A and B.

Candidates who have studied Latin *less than three* years (Cp 2) will take Part I entire.

Divide your time fairly. Read the passages through before beginning to write. All translations must be made into idiomatic English.

PART I

Translate:

[*The Romans scorn the offer of Pyrrhus.*]

Pyrrhus unum ex legatis Romanorum, Fabricium, sic admiratus est, cum eum pauperem¹ esse cognovisset, ut quarta parte regni promissa sollicitare vellet, ut ad se transiret, atque a Fabricio contemptus est. Quare cum Pyrrhus Romanorum ingenti admiratione teneretur, legatum, Cineam nomine, Romam misit, qui pacem aequis condicionibus peteret. Sed pax illis maxime displicuit renuntiatumque Pyrrho est a senatu eum cum Romanis, nisi ex Italia recessisset, pacem habere non posse. Tum Romani iusserunt captivos omnes, quos Pyrrhus reddiderat, infames² haberi, quod armati capi potuissent, nec eos ad veterem statum reverti, priusquam duorum hostium occisorum arma rettulissent. Ita legatus Pyrrhi reversus est. 10

¹ a poor man. ² disgraced.

1. Decline in the singular only, *unum* (1), *omnes* (8), *quos* (8); decline throughout *nomine* (4), *statum* (9).
2. Conjugate *admiratus est* (1) in the present subjunctive, *transiret* (3) in the future indicative active, *posse* (7) in the imperfect indicative, *capi* (8) in the present indicative passive, *occisorum* (9) in the future perfect indicative active.
3. Write and name the principal parts of *cognovisset* (2), *vellet* (3), *transiret* (3), *contemptus est* (3), *rettulissent* (10).
4. Compare *maxime* (5), *veterem* (9).
5. Tell in what case each of the following words is, and why that case is used: *parte* (2), *Romanorum* (4), *nomine* (4), *Romam* (5), *illis* (5).
6. Tell in what mood and tense each of the following verbs is, and why that mood and that tense are used: *esse* (2), *vellet* (3), *peteret* (5), *recessisset* (7), *potuissent* (8), *rettulissent* (10).

Translate into Latin:

The next day ambassadors of the Remi came to the camp to tell Caesar about the plans of his enemies. They said that the Belgae, who were the bravest of all the tribes of Gaul, had collected so great an army that the matter ought not to be neglected. After Caesar learned from his allies what the dangers were, he was soon able to conquer the Belgae and to free the Romans from fear.

(SEE NEXT PAGE)

PART II

A

[*The defendant cannot hope for acquittal.*]

Tametsi de absolutione¹ istius neque ipse iam sperat nec populus Romanus metuit: de impudentia singulari, quod adest, quod respondet, sunt qui mirentur. Mihi pro cetera eius audacia atque amentia ne hoc quidem mirandum videtur; multa enim et in deos et in homines impie nefarieque commisit, quorum scelerum poenis agitatur et a mente consilioque deducitur. Agunt eum praecipitem poenae civium Romanorum, quos partim securi² percussit, partim in vinculis necavit, partim implorantes iura libertatis et civitatis in crucem³ sustulit. Rapiunt eum ad supplicium di patrii, quod iste unus inventus est qui e complexu parentum abreptos filios ad necem duceret, et parentis pretium pro sepultura⁴ liberorum posceret.

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¹acquittal. ²axe. ³cross. ⁴burial.

1. Tell in what case each of the following words is, and why that case is used: *mihi* (3), *scelerum* (5), *parentis* (10).
2. Tell in what mood and tense each of the following verbs is, and why that mood and that tense are used: *mirentur* (3), *inventus est* (9), *duceret* (9).
3. Explain the derivation of *audacia* (3), *impie* (4), and the formation of *mirentur* (3).

Translate:

B

[*Jupiter refuses to favor either the Trojans or the Rutulians.*]

Talibus orabat Iuno, cunctique fremebant
 caelicolae adsensu vario, ceu flamina prima
 cum deprena fremunt silvis et caeca volant
 murmura venturos nautis prudentia ventos.
 Tum pater omnipotens, rerum cui prima potestas,
 infit¹ (eo dicente deum domus alta silescit
 et tremefacta solo tellus, silet arduus aether,
 tum Zephyri posuere,² premit placida aequora pontus):
 “Accipite ergo animis atque haec mea figite dicta.
 Quandoquidem Ausonios coniungi foedere Teucris
 haud licitum, nec vestra capit discordia finem,
 quae cuique est fortuna hodie, quam quisque secat³ spem,
 Tros Rutulusne fuat,⁴ nullo discrimine habebo.”
 Hic finis fandi. Solio tum Iuppiter aureo
 surgit, caelicolae medium quem ad limina ducunt.

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¹begins. ²supply *se*. ³gains. ⁴=*sit*.

1. Write out lines 8, 9, and 12, divide them into feet, mark the quantities of the syllables, and indicate the caesuras.
2. Write out the prose or more common forms for *deum* (6), and *posuere* (8).
3. At what places did Aeneas stop on his way from Troy to Latium? Who were Achates, Creusa, Juno, Iulus, Priam?
4. What other poems beside the *Aeneid* did Virgil write? Briefly describe each. When did he finish the *Aeneid*?

(SEE NEXT PAGE)

PART III

Translate:

[*Cicero appeals to Caesar to show mercy to his client.*]

Novum crimen,¹ C. Caesar, et ante hunc diem non auditum propinquus² meus ad te Q. Tubero detulit, Q. Ligarium in Africa fuisse, idque C. Pansa, praestanti vir ingenio, fretus fortasse familiaritate ea, quae est ei tecum, ausus est confiteri: itaque quo me vertam nescio. Paratus enim veneram, cum tu id neque per te scires neque audire aliunde potuisses, ut ignoratione tua ad hominis miseri salutem abuterer; sed quoniam diligentia inimici investigatum est quod latebat, confitendum est, opinor, praesertim cum meus necessarius³ Pansa fecerit, ut id integrum⁴ iam non esset, omissaque controversia omnis oratio ad misericordiam tuam conferenda est, qua plurimi sunt conservati, cum a te non liberationem culpae, sed errati⁵ veniam, impetravissent. Habes igitur, Tubero, quod est accusatori maxime optandum, confitentem reum, sed tamen hoc confitentem, se in ea parte fuisse, qua te, qua virum omni laude dignum, patrem tuum.

¹ charge. ² relative. ³ friend. ⁴ new, a new matter. ⁵ error.

1. Tell in what mood and tense each of the following verbs is, and why that mood and that tense are used: *confiteri* (4), *scires* (5), *fecerit* (8), *esset* (8).
2. Tell in what case each of the following words is, and why that case is used: *ingenio* (3), *familiaritate* (3), *ei* (3), *culpae* (10).
3. What service did Cicero do the state during his consulship?
4. What was Cicero's relation to the different parties after the assassination of Julius Caesar?

PART IV

Translate:

[*Evander, the Arcadian king, bids farewell to his son Pallas.*]

Tum pater Euandrus dextram complexus euntis¹
haeret inexpletus lacrimans ac talia fatur:
“O mihi praeteritos referat si Iuppiter annos,
qualis eram cum primam aciem Praeneste sub ipsa
stravi scutorumque incendi vitor acervos
et regem hac Erulum dextra sub Tartara misi,
nascenti cui tris animas Feronia mater
(horrendum dictu) dederat, terna arma movenda
ter leto sternendus erat; cui tum tamen omnis
abstulit haec animas dextra et totidem exuit armis:
non ego nunc dulci amplexu divellerer usquam,
nate, tuo, neque finitimo Mezentius umquam
huic capiti insultans tot ferro saeva dedisset
funera, tam multis viduasset² civibus urbem.
At vos, o superi, et divum tu maxime rector
Iuppiter, Arcadii, quaeso, miserescite regis
et patrias audite preces: si numina vestra

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¹ supply filii. ² deprived.

(SEE NEXT PAGE)

incolumem Pallanta mihi, si fata reservant,
si visurus eum vivo et venturus in unum:
vitam oro, patior quemvis durare labore.
Sin aliquem infandum casum, Fortuna, minaris,
nunc, nunc o liceat crudelem abrumpere vitam,
dum te, care puer, mea sola et sera voluptas,
complexu teneo."

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1. Write out lines 4 and 5, divide them into feet, mark the quantities of the syllables, and indicate the caésuras. Comment on the difference in tone between the two lines and explain how it is produced.
2. Aeneas is an epic hero. Discuss his fitness or unfitness to be considered an ideal hero, basing your judgment upon incidents in the *Aeneid*.
3. What were some of Virgil's purposes in writing the *Aeneid*?

PART V

In writing this passage consider at every step the meaning rather than the English form. All that is required is to present in correct Latin the ideas here expressed.

Translate into Latin:

Some Roman writers tell us that Pompey was undeservedly praised for having wrested Mithridates' kingdom from him. We cannot, therefore, doubt that these men believed Pompey's personal enemies, who pointed out that Lucullus had almost broken the power of Mithridates before Pompey was put in command of this war. Furthermore¹ they are convinced that, if the king's son had not rebelled against his father, Pompey would have been defeated by the Asiatic king.

There are others also who, eager to criticize² Pompey, quote³ these words of Cato: "The whole Mithridatic war," he said, "was waged against women." To this Cicero himself makes reply that Sulla could not crush this king; and furthermore that Mithridates, after taking several years to strengthen his resources for war, became so powerful that he planned to join⁴ the Ocean with the Pontus, and the forces of Sertorius in Spain⁵ with his own.

¹ *quoniam etiam.*

² *reprehendo.*

³ i.e., "use."

⁴ i.e., *thought he should, etc.*

⁵ i.e., "Spanish," *Hispanus-a-um.*

Comprehensive Examination

LATIN

Wednesday, June 19

9 a.m.-12 m.

Candidates who have studied Latin *four or more years* (Cp 4) will take Parts III, IV, and V.

Candidates who have studied Latin *three years* (Cp 3) will take Part IA and either Part IIA and C or Part IIB and C.

Candidates who have studied Latin *less than three years* (Cp 2) will take Part I entire.

Divide your time fairly. Read the passages through before beginning to write. Use idiomatic English.

PART I

A

Translate:

[*Cassius and Marcellus maneuver against each other.*]

Cassius fidei magis quam virtuti legionum confidebat. Itaque cum castra castris conlata essent et Marcellus locum idoneum castello cepisset quo prohibere aqua Cassianos posset, Cassius veritus ne genere quodam obsidionis clauderetur in regionibus alienis sibique infestis noctu silentio ex castris proficiscitur celerique itinere Uliam contendit, quod sibi fidele esse oppidum credebat. Hunc Marcellus insequitur et castellis idoneis locis collocatis operibusque in circuitu oppidi continuatis¹ Uliam Cassiumque munitionibus clausit. Quae priusquam perficerentur, Cassius omnem suum equitatum emisit; quem magno sibi usui fore credebat si pabulari frumentarique Marcellum non pateretur, magno autem fore impedimento si 10 clausus obsidione et inutilis necessarium consumeret frumentum.

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¹ *continuare*, 'to make continuous.'

1. Decline in the singular only: *fidei* (1), *fidele* (5), *operibus* (7); in the plural only: *itinere* (5), *hunc* (6), *equitatum* (9).
2. Conjugate *confidebat* (1) in the future indicative active, *prohibere* (3) in the future indicative passive, *posset* (3) in the imperfect indicative, *proficiscitur* (5) in the imperfect subjunctive, *credebat* (6) in the perfect subjunctive active.
3. Write and name the principal parts of *confidebat* (1), *conlata essent* (2), *veritus* (3), *pateretur* (10), *consumeret* (11).
4. Compare *magis* (1), *idoneum* (2), *celeri* (5).
5. Tell in what case each of the following words is, and why that case is used: *virtuti* (1), *aqua* (3), *Uliam* (5), *usui* (9), *obsidione* (11).
6. Tell in what mood and tense each of the following verbs is, and why that mood and that tense are used: *cepisset* (2), *posset* (3), *perficerentur* (8), *fore* (9), *consumeret* (11).

B

Translate into Latin:

Since the number of the enemy was increasing, Caesar thought that he ought to begin the battle before more came to their aid. Next day he led out all of his forces and waited to see what plan the Gauls would follow. When he found out that they would remain in the camp, he urged his men to make an attack upon them at once. By this he gained the victory so quickly that no one was able to escape.

Translate:

[*The lawyer is invited to compare his mode of life with that of the soldier.*]

Sed ut hoc omissio ad studiorum atque artium contentionem¹ revertamur, qui² potest dubitari quin ad consulatum adipiscendum multo plus adferat dignitatis rei militaris quam iuris civilis gloria? Vigilas tu de nocte ut tuis consultoribus respondeas, ille ut eo quo intendit mature cum exercitu perveniat; te gallorum,³ illum tubarum cantus exsuscitat; tu actionem instituis, ille aciem instruit; tu caves ne tui consultores, ille ne urbes aut castra capiantur; ille exercitatus est in propagandis finibus, tuque in regendis. Ac nimurum—dicendum est enim quod sentio—rei militaris virtus praestat ceteris omnibus. Haec nomen populo Romano, haec huic urbi aeternam gloriam peperit, haec orbem terrarum parere huic imperio coegit.

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¹ comparison. ² how. ³ cock.

1. Explain the derivation of *dignitatis* (2), indicating all the elements of which the word is composed.

Explain the meaning of the following words as suggested by their derivation from the Latin: *civilization*, *vigilant*, *resuscitate*, *definite*, *popularity*.

Name any five English words, other than those just given, derived from words in the above passage.

2. Name any two Roman generals mentioned by Cicero in his speech on the Manilian Law, and briefly tell what he says of them.

Translate:

[*Turnus answers the old king's counsels of peace.*]

Nunc ad te et tua magna, pater, consulta revertor.
Si nullam nostris ultra spem ponis in armis,
si tam deserti sumus et semel agmine verso
funditus occidimus neque habet Fortuna regressum,
oremus pacem et dextras tendamus inertis.

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Quamquam o si solitae quicquam virtutis adeset!

Ille mihi ante alios fortunatusque laborum
egregiusque animi, qui, ne quid tale videret,
procubuit moriens et humum semel ore momordit.¹

Sin et opes nobis et adhuc intacta iuventus
auxilioque urbes Italae populique supersunt,
sin et Troianis cum multo gloria venit

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sanguine (sunt illis sua funera, parque per omnis
tempestas²)—cur indecores in limine primo
deficimus? cur ante tubam tremor occupat artus?

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¹ *mordere*, 'to bite.' ² used figuratively for the destruction wrought by war.

1. Write out lines 4 and 5, divide them into feet, mark the quantities of the syllables, and indicate the caesuras.

2. Outline briefly the story of Aeneas' stay in Carthage. What information about the city and its Queen did he have before seeing them? How did he get it?

3. In what ways did Virgil's early life influence his poetry? What poems first brought him a high reputation at Rome?

In writing this passage consider at every step the meaning rather than the English form of expression. Translate ideas rather than words.

Translate into Latin:

I hope I need not urge that no violence be offered to these unhappy people,¹ even though we know how bitterly their European kinsmen hate us. For many years they have lived among us, conducting themselves as exemplary citizens. Who then can be so foolish as to believe that we have declared war upon these individuals?² If anyone should assert that any nation on earth valued its reputation for justice more highly than ourselves, we should resent² it strongly. Yet with some among us threatening these men with violence, others objecting to the study of their language, may we not fairly be charged with injustice?

¹ omit. ² use *ferre* with the proper adverb.

PART III

Translate:

[Inferior social position should not debar a man from the consulship.]

Quamquam ego iam putabam, iudices, multis viris fortibus ne ignobilis generis obiceretur meo labore esse perfectum, qui non modo Curiis, Catonibus, Pompeiis, antiquis illis fortissimis viris, novis hominibus, sed his recentibus, Mariis et Didiis et Caeliis, commemorandis id agebam. Cum vero ego tanto intervallo claustra ista nobilitatis refregissem, ut aditus ad consulatum posthac, sicut apud maiores nostros fuit, non magis nobilitati quam virtuti pateret, non arbitrabar, cum ex familia vetere et inlustri consul designatus ab equitis Romani filio consule defenderetur, de generis novitate accusatores esse dicturos. Etenim mihi ipsi accidit ut cum duobus patriciis, altero improbissimo atque audacissimo, altero modestissimo atque optimo viro, peterem¹; superavi tamen dignitate Catilinam, gratia Galbam. Quod si id crimen homini novo esse deberet, profecto mihi neque inimici neque invidi defuissent. Omittamus igitur de genere dicere cuius est magna in utroque dignitas; videamus cetera.

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¹ *petere*, 'to be a candidate for office.'

1. Tell in what mood and tense each of the following verbs is, and why that mood and that tense are used: *obiceretur* (2), *esse* (2), *refregissem* (5), *deberet* (12), *defuissent* (12).
2. Tell in what case each of the following words is, and why that case is used: *viris* (1), *intervallo* (5), *accusatores* (8), *dignitate* (11), *mihi* (12).
3. Explain the meaning of the following words as suggested by their derivation from the Latin: *objection*, *commemoration*, *novelty*, *accidental*, *incriminate*.
4. To what occasion does Cicero refer in lines 9 ff.? Write briefly on his social position.

PART IV

Translate:

[*Pallas' prayer to Hercules and Jupiter's answer.*]

Desiluit Turnus biugis, pedes¹ apparat ire
comminus; utque leo, specula cum vidit ab alta
stare procul campis meditantem in proelia taurum,
advolat, haud alia est Turni venientis imago.

Hunc ubi contiguum missae fore creditit hastae,
ire prior Pallas, si qua fors adiuvet ausum
viribus imparibus, magnumque ita ad aethera fatur:
'Per patris hospitium et mensas, quas advena² adisti,
te precor, Alcide, coeptis ingentibus adsis.

Cernat semineci sibi me rapere arma cruenta
victoremque ferant morientia lumina Turni.'
Audit Alcides iuvenem magnumque sub imo
corde premit gemitum lacrimasque effundit inanis.

Tum genitor natum dictis adfatur amicis:
'Stat sua cuique dies, breve et inreparabile tempus
omnibus est vitae; sed famam extendere factis,
hoc virtutis opus. Troiae sub moenibus altis
tot nati cecidere deum; quin occidit una
Sarpedon, mea progenies: etiam sua Turnum
fata vocant metasque dati pervenit ad aevi.'
Sic ait, atque oculos Rutulorum reicit arvis.
At Pallas magnis emitit viribus hastam
vaginaque cava fulgentem deripitensem.

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¹ *pedes* (nom. sing.), 'on foot.' ² *advena*, 'stranger' (nom. sing. masculine).

1. Write out lines 7 and 8, divide them into feet, mark the quantities of the syllables, and indicate the caesuras.
2. Enumerate the forms in line 18 that are unusual or poetic and write their common prose equivalents. What is the construction of *vagina* (23) and what equivalent construction would be more common in prose?
3. What is bucolic poetry? What bucolic poetry did Virgil write?
4. What part of the story of the Trojan War does Virgil tell in the *Aeneid*? Why did he limit himself to that part?

PART V

In writing this passage consider at every step the meaning rather than the English form of expression. Translate ideas rather than words.

Translate into Latin:

You, Soldiers of the National Army, are undertaking a great duty. Do not doubt that the heart¹ of the whole country is with you. Everything that you do will be watched with the deepest solicitude, not only by those who are near² and dear to you, but by the whole nation besides. For this great war draws us all together, makes us all comrades and brothers, as all true Americans felt themselves to be when we made good³ our national independence.⁴ Let it be your pride,⁵ therefore, to show all men everywhere, not only what good soldiers you are, but also what good men you are. My affectionate confidence⁶ goes with you in every battle and in every test.⁷ God keep and guide you.—(Adapted from President Wilson's address to the National Army.)

¹ *animus*.

² not *prope*.

³ *confirmo*.

⁴ i.e., 'freedom.'

⁵ *decus*.

⁶ i.e., 'love and confidence.'

⁷ *periculum*.

Comprehensive Examination

LATIN

Tuesday, September 17

9 a.m.-12 m.

Candidates who have studied Latin *four or more years* (Cp4) will take Parts III, IV, and V.

Candidates who have studied Latin *three years* (Cp3) will take Part IA and either Part IIA and C or Part IIB and C.

Candidates who have studied Latin *less than three years* (Cp2) will take Part I entire.

Divide your time fairly. Read the passages through before beginning to write. Use idiomatic English.

PART I

A

Translate:

[*Caesar summons aid to the help of Africa.*]

Interim nobiles homines ex suis oppidis profugere et in castra Caesaris devenire et de adversariorum eius crudelitate commemorare cooperunt. Quorum lacrimis Caesar maxime commotus, cum antea constituisse e castris aestate inita cunctis copiis auxiliisque accitis¹ bellum cum suis adversariis gerere, hieme proficisci instituit litterisque celeriter in Siciliam ad Alienum missis imperavit ut sine mora ac nulla excusatione hiemis ventorumque quam primum exercitus sibi transportaretur: Africam provinciam perire funditusque² everti ab suis inimicis; quod nisi celeriter sociis esset subuentum, praeter ipsam Africam terram nihil, ne tectum quidem, quo se reciperen ab illorum scelere insidiisque reliquum futurum.

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¹ summoned. ² funditus, 'utterly.'

1. Decline in the singular only: *nobiles* (1), *illorum* (10); decline in the plural only: *homines* (1), *scelere* (10); decline throughout: *exercitus* (7).
2. Conjugate *devenire* (2) in the future indicative active, *commemorare* (2) in the present subjunctive passive, *commotus* (3) in the imperfect subjunctive passive, *missis* (6) in the future perfect indicative active, *perire* (7) in the imperfect indicative active.
3. Write and name the principal parts of *profugere* (1), *inita* (4), *gerere* (5), *instituit* (5), *everti* (8).
4. Compare *nobiles* (1), *maxime* (3), *celeriter* (5).
5. Tell in what case each of the following words is, and why that case is used: *castra* (1), *lacrimis* (3), *hieme* (5), *ventorum* (6).
6. Tell in what mood and tense each of the following verbs is, and why that mood and that tense are used: *constituisse* (3), *transportaretur* (7), *perire* (7), *esset subuentum* (8), *reciperent* (9), *futurum* (10).

B

Translate into Latin:

While Caesar was on the march, German envoys came to him to ask why he had determined to make war upon them. Although he knew that they wished delay because the greater part of their forces had gone across the river, he ordered his men not to fight. On hearing this, however, the Germans made so fierce an attack upon Caesar's cavalry that the Romans were not able to withstand them and many were killed.

(SEE NEXT PAGE)

PART II

A

Translate:

[Verres attempts a robbery without the knowledge of his superior, Dolabella.]

Delum venit. Ibi ex fano¹ Apollinis religiosissimo noctu clam sustulit signa² pulcherrima atque antiquissima, eaque in onerarium navem suam coniencia curavit. Postridie cum fanum spoliatum viderent ii qui Delum incolebant, graviter ferebant; est enim tanta apud eos eius fani religio atque antiquitas ut in eo loco ipsum Apollinem natum esse arbitrentur. Verbum tamen facere non audebant, ne forte ea res ad Dolabellam ipsum pertineret. Tum subito tempestates coortae sunt maximae, iudices, ut non modo proficisci cum cuperet Dolabella non posset, sed vix in oppido consisteret: ita magni fluctus eiciebantur. Hic navis illa praedonis istius, onusta signis religiosis, expulsa atque electa fluctu frangitur; in litore signa illa Apollinis reperiuntur; iussu Dolabellae reponuntur. Tempestas sedatur, Dolabella Delo proficiscitur.

¹ temple. ² statue.

1. Explain the derivation of *onerarium* (2), indicating all the elements of which the word is composed.

Explain the meaning of the following words as suggested by their derivation from the Latin: *onerous, audacity, adjudicate, fluctuation, sedate.*

2. What references to Roman religious practices occur in the speeches against Catiline?

B

Translate:

[Juturna encourages the Rutulians with the omen of an eagle and a swan.]

His aliud maius Iuturna adiungit et alto
dat signum caelo, quo non praesentius ullum
turbavit mentes Italas monstroque fefellit.
Namque volans rubra¹ fulvus Iovis ales in aethra²
litoreas agitabat avis turbamque sonantem
agminis aligeri, subito cum lapsus ad undas
cycnum excellentem pedibus rapit improbus uncis.
Arrexere animos Itali, cunctaeque volucres
convertunt clamore fugam (mirabile visu),
aetheraque obscurant pennis hostemque per auras
facta nube premunt, donec vi victus et ipso
pondere defecit praedamque ex unguibus ales
proiecit fluvio, penitusque in nubila fugit.

Tum vero augurium Rutuli clamore salutant
expediuntque manus, primusque Tolumnius augur
'Hoc erat, hoc, votis' inquit 'quod saepe petivi.'

¹ red. ² aethra = aethere.

1. Write out lines 7 and 8, divide them into feet, mark the quantities of the syllables, and indicate the caesuras.

2. At what point in the adventures of Aeneas does the *Aeneid* begin? To what extent and in what way are his earlier experiences introduced into the story?

3. What events and conditions in Roman politics affected the life and the writings of Virgil? Be definite and concise in your answer.

In writing this passage consider at every step the meaning rather than the English form of expression. Translate ideas rather than words.

Translate into Latin:

What would Caesar think, fellow-citizens, concerning this most dreadful war, if he were living in these times? His opinion of its cruelty would indeed be worth hearing. Caesar, it is true, brought much suffering to the men of Gaul. But he was never causelessly cruel: do not think it. And it is a proof¹ of this, that often when he had conquered some savage tribe, he within a brief time so won its friendship that its soldiers were fighting in his own army. Caesar established the civilization² of Gaul; and as we read the Commentaries today, we seem to see the spirit³ of Caesar again warring to save that civilization by driving out the barbarian hordes.

¹ *testimonium*. ² *cultus*. ³ *umbra*.

PART III

Translate:

[*The bashful orator.*]

Ego qui, sicut omnes sciunt, in foro iudiciisque ita verser ut eiusdem aetatis aut nemo aut pauci pluris causas defenderint, et qui omne tempus quod mihi ab amicorum negotiis datur in his studiis laboribusque consumam, quo paratior ad usum forensem promptiorque esse possim, tamen ita mihi deos velim propitios ut, cum illius mihi temporis venit in mentem quo die citato reo mihi dicendum sit, non solum commoveor animo, sed etiam toto corpore perhorresco. Iam nunc mente et cogitatione prospicio quae tum studia hominum, qui concursus futuri sint, quantam exspectationem magnitudo iudici sit adlatura, quantam auditorum multitudinem infamia C. Verris concitatura, quantam denique audientiam orationi meae improbitas illius factura sit. Quae cum cogito, iam nunc timeo quidnam pro offensione hominum, qui illi inimici infensique sunt, et exspectatione omnium et magnitudine rerum dignum eloqui possim.

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1. Tell in what mood and tense each of the following verbs is, and why that mood and that tense are used: *defenderint* (2), *possim* (4), *velim* (5), *sit* (9), *possim* (13).
2. Tell in what case each of the following words is, and why that case is used: *aetatis* (2), *reo* (6), *corpore* (6), *iudici* (9), *exspectatione* (12).
3. Explain the meaning of the following words as suggested by their derivation from the Latin: *negotiate*, *forensic*, *corporation*, *prospective*, *judicious*.
4. Give an account of Cicero's oratorical training and mention some of his successful cases.

(SEE NEXT PAGE)

PART IV

Translate:

[*Turnus replies angrily to Drances.*]

Talibus exarsit dictis violentia Turni;
 dat gemitum rumpitque has imo pectore voces:
 'Larga quidem, Drance, semper tibi copia fandi
 tum, cum bella manus poscunt, patribusque vocatis
 primus ades. Sed non replenda est curia verbis,
 quae tuto tibi magna volant, dum distincte hostem
 agger murorum nec inundant sanguine fossae.
 Proinde tona eloquio (solitum tibi) meque timoris
 argue tu, Drance, quando tot stragis¹ acervos
 Teucrorum, tua dextra dedit, passimque tropaeis
 insignis² agros. Possit quid vivida virtus,
 experiare licet: nec longe scilicet hostes
 quaerendi nobis; circumstant undique muros.
 Imus in adversos—quid cessas? an tibi Mavors
 ventosa in lingua pedibusque fugacibus istis
 semper erit?
 pulsus ego? aut quisquam merito, foedissime, pulsum
 arguet, Iliaco tumidum qui crescere Thybrim
 sanguine et Euandri totam cum stirpe videbit
 proculbuisse domum atque exutos Arcadas armis?
 haud ita me experti Bitias et Pandarus ingens
 et quos mille die victor sub Tartara misi,
 inclusus muris hostilique aggere saeptus.'

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¹ *slaughter*; here, *dead bodies*. ² from *insignire*, 'to mark,' 'to decorate.'

1. Write out lines 8 and 17, divide them into feet, mark the quantities of the syllables, and indicate the caesuras.
2. Comment on the length of line 16. What is alliteration? Point out examples in this passage.
3. What were the various influences that led Aeneas to seek a home in Italy?
4. What circumstances gave to Juno, to Venus, and to Neptune the particular interest that each had in the fate of Troy?

PART V

In writing this passage consider at every step the meaning rather than the English form of expression. Translate ideas rather than words.

Translate into Latin:

In Cicero's opinion, if a state possesses a citizen of extraordinary ability, it should keep him always employed in promoting¹ its interests. But let us imagine² what would happen were we to follow strictly³ this reasoning. Suppose there were a state which thought it possessed a king endowed with such superhuman⁴ skill in governing that he ought to rule the world. Would this state hesitate, though unprovoked, to attack other states that this man's talent might become useful to his country? Once a Roman congratulated⁵ his countrymen in these words: "We ought to be most grateful to the gods, that Africanus was born in our country. For there is no doubt that the rule of the world must be where he lives." May we not suspect that certain Germans have made their emperor believe that he is a second Scipio?

¹ *amplificare*.

² *animo fingere*.

³ *diligenter*.

⁴ *divinus*.

⁵ *gratulari*.

Comprehensive Examination

LATIN

Wednesday, June 18

9 a.m.-12 m.

Candidates offering Two-Year Latin (Cp 2) will take the combination I, II.

Candidates offering Three-Year Latin (Cp 3) will take either the combination I, III, V or the combination I, IV, V.

Candidates offering Four-Year Latin (Cp 4) will take either the combination III, VII, VIII or the combination IV, VI, VIII.

Candidates who have credit for Latin (Cp 3) may complete the requirements in Latin by taking either the combination VI, VIII or the combination VII, VIII.

Divide your time fairly. Read the passages through before beginning to write. Use idiomatic English.

I

Translate:

[*A veteran boldly faces a maddened elephant.*]

Non videtur esse praetermittendum de virtute cuiusdam veterani. Nam cum in sinistro cornu elephans vulneratus et dolore concitatus in hominem inermem impetum fecisset, deinde eum sub pedem subiectum genu innixus¹ pondere suo proboscide erecta vibrantique premeret atque necaret, veteranus hic non potuit pati quin se armatus bestiae offerret. Quem postquam elephans ad se telo venire animadvertisit, relicto homine militem proboscide circumdat atque in sublime extollit. Armatus, qui in eiusmodi periculo constanter agendum sibi videret, gladio proboscidem caedere, quantum viribus poterat, non destitut. Quo dolore adductus elephans milite abiecto maximo cum stridore² conversus ad reliquas bestias se recepit.

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¹ *genu innixus*, 'kneeling upon.'

² *trumpeting* (i.e., the cry of an elephant in anger).

- a) Decline in singular only: *pedem* (line 3), *pondere* (l. 4), *vibranti* (l. 4); in the plural only: *cuiusdam* (l. 1), *cornu* (l. 2), *viribus* (l. 9).
- b) Conjugate *fecisset* (l. 3) in the future indicative passive, *premeret* (l. 4) in the perfect subjunctive active, *abiecto* (l. 9) in the perfect indicative active. Give all the infinitives and participles of *pati* (l. 5) and *caedere* (l. 8).
- c) Name the principal parts of a Latin verb, and tell why they are important. Give the principal parts of *premeret* (l. 4), *potuit* (l. 5), *offerret* (l. 5), *agendum* (l. 8), *conversus* (l. 10).
- d) Compare *constanter* (l. 8); account for the adverbial ending *-ter*. Of what words is *animadvertisit* (l. 6) composed?
- e) Name the case of each of the following words, and tell why that case is used: *dolore* (l. 9), *proboscide* (l. 4), *bestiae* (l. 5), *sibi* (l. 8), *viribus* (l. 9).
- f) Name the mood and tense of each of the following verbs, and tell why that mood and that tense are used: *fecisset* (l. 3), *offerret* (l. 5), *agen-dum* (l. 8), *videret* (l. 8), *caedere* (l. 8).

(THIS EXAMINATION IS CONTINUED ON PAGE 2)

II

Translate into Latin:

The Germans had always waged war with the utmost cruelty. At that time also, because they had laid waste the land of the Belgians with fire and sword, and had carried away even their children into slavery, the commander-in-chief resolved that no peace was to be made with these barbarians before punishment had overtaken them. Accordingly, gathering a vast army, he attacked them fiercely that he might hurl them back across the Rhine.

III

Translate:

[Cicero sets out for Greece, but meets bad weather.]

Exposui, patres conscripti, profectionis consilium: nunc reversionis, quae plus admirationis habet, breviter exponam. Cum Brundisium iterque illud, quod tritum¹ in Graeciam est, non sine causa vitavissem, Kalendis Sextilibus veni Syracusas, quod ab ea urbe transmissio in Graeciam laudabatur: quae tamen urbs mihi coniunctissima plus una me nocte cupiens retinere non potuit. Veritus sum ne meus repentinus ad meos necessarios adventus suspicionis aliquid adferret, si essem commoratus. Cum autem me ex Sicilia ad Leucopetram, quod est promunturium agri Regini, venti detulissent, ab eo loco concendi, ut transmitterem; nec ita multum provectus reiectus Austro sum in eum ipsum locum, unde concenderam.

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¹regularly traveled ('worn').

- Explain the derivation of *reversionis* (l. 1), indicating all the elements of which the word is composed.
- Show how the meaning of the following words is suggested by their derivation from the Latin: *inevitable, urbane, conjecture, depose, transmission.*
- What reason had the inhabitants of Sicily for special gratitude to Cicero?

IV

Translate:

[A countryman, unable to cure his ailing bees, is advised by his mother to consult the sea god Proteus.]

'Est in Carpathio Neptuni gurgite vates
caeruleus Proteus, magnum qui piscibus aequor
et iuncto bipedum curru metitur¹ equorum.
Hic nunc Emathiae portus patriamque revisit
Pallenens; hunc et Nymphae veneramur et ipse
grandaevus Nereus; novit namque omnia vates,
quae sint, quae fuerint, quae mox ventura trahantur.
Hic tibi, nate, prius vincis capiendus, ut omnem
expeditat morbi causam, eventusque secundet.
Nam sine vi non ulla dabit paecepta, neque illum
orando flectes; vim duram et vincula capto
tende; doli circum haec demum frangentur inanes.
Ipsa ego te, medios cum sol accenderit aestus,
in secreta sensi ducam, quo fessus ab undis
se recipit, facile ut somno adgrediare iacentem.'

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¹traverses.

- a) Write out lines 12 and 15, divide them into feet, mark the quantities of the syllables, and indicate the caesuras.
- b) What was the attitude of Vergil to Augustus, and how do his poems show that attitude?
- c) How does Vergil explain Juno's hostility to Aeneas, and how in the *Aeneid* does she give proofs of her enmity?

V

In writing the following passage consider at every step the meaning rather than the English form of expression. Translate ideas rather than words.

Translate into Latin:

For the last five years the enemy has been sweeping in triumph through the whole of Italy. He has slaughtered our armies, destroyed our strongholds, set fire to our towns, devastated our fields, and has attempted to shake the allegiance of our allies. But now the aspect of affairs is suddenly changed; and we learn that he has sent ambassadors to us to beg for peace. Let us not too hastily accept what he offers. He would not thus change all his plans if his army were as strong as hitherto.

VI

Translate:

[Cicero counts only patriots his friends.]

Quod volent denique homines existiment: nemini ego possum esse bene merenti de re publica non amicus. Etenim si iis qui haec omnia flamma ac ferro delere voluerunt non inimicitias solum sed etiam bellum indixi atque intuli, cum partim mihi illorum familiares, partim etiam me defendente capit is iudiciis essent liberati, cur eadem res publica quae me in amicos inflammare potuit inimicis placare non possit? Quod mihi odium cum P. Clodio fuit, nisi quod perniciosum patriae civem fore putabam qui turpissima libidine incensus duas res sanctissimas, religionem et pudicitiam, uno scelere violasset? Num est igitur dubium ex iis rebus quas is egit agitque cotidie quin ego in illo oppugnando rei publicae plus quam otio meo, non nulli in 10 eodem defendendo suo plus otio quam communi prospexerint?

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- a) Name the mood and tense of each of the following verbs, and tell why that mood and that tense are used: *existiment* (l. 1), *essent liberati* (l. 5), *possit* (l. 6), *violasset* (l. 9), *prospexerint* (l. 11).
- b) Name the case of each of the following words, and tell why that case is used: *nemini* (l. 1), *illorum* (l. 4), *capitis* (l. 5), *iudiciis* (l. 5), *communi* (l. 11).
- c) Show how the meaning of the following words is suggested by their derivation from the Latin: *essence*, *familiarize*, *civic*, *indictment*, *indelible*.
- d) Explain the allusion to Clodius. What important part did he play in the fortunes of Cicero?

(THIS EXAMINATION IS CONTINUED ON PAGE 4)

VII

Translate:

[*The omens at Caesar's death.*]

Sol tibi signa dabit. Solem quis dicere falsum
audeat? Ille etiam caecos instare tumultus
saepe monet, fraudemque et operata tumescere bella.
Ille etiam extincto miseratus Caesare Romam,
cum caput obscura nitidum ferrugine¹ textit
impiaque aeternam timuerunt saecula noctem.
Tempore quamquam illo tellus quoque et aequora ponti,
obscenaeque canes, importunaeque volucres
signa dabant. Quotiens Cyclopum effervere in agros
vidimus undantem ruptis fornacibus² Aetnam,
flammarumque globos liquefactaque volvere saxa!
Armorum sonitum toto Germania caelo
audiit; insolitis tremuerunt motibus Alpes.
Vox quoque per lucos volgo exaudita silentis
ingens, et simulacra modis pallentia miris
visa sub obscurum noctis, pecudesque locutae
(infandum!); sistunt amnes terraeque dehiscunt,
et maestum inlacrimat templis ebur aeraque sudant.
Proluit insano contorquens vertice silvas
fluviorum rex Eridanus, camposque per omnis
cum stabulis armenta tulit.

¹lurid hue.²furnaces; here, crater.

- Write out lines 15 and 18, divide them into feet, mark the quantities of the syllables, and indicate the caesuras. How does Vergil secure an effect of solemnity in line 15?
- Why was it impossible for Vergil to bring the love story of Aeneas and Dido to a happy, instead of a tragic, conclusion?
- What great men of Vergil's day were friends of his? What favors did he owe to his friends?

VIII

In writing the following passage consider at every step the meaning rather than the English form of expression. Translate ideas rather than words.

Translate into Latin:

In saying that the enemy must no longer destroy towns and murder their inhabitants our leader spoke for us all. For until the enemy is willing to spare the lives of women and children there is no doubt that the people of this country will be unwilling to spare the enemy. Let us not be afraid, then, that our soldiers will not fight for many years, if necessary, in order to punish those who are unworthy of the name of men. For there is no one who trusts them, even when they come to seek peace. If they had not made war upon the Belgians with great cruelty and committed many other crimes, they might have been pardoned. But after they had done these things all good men became their enemies.

LATIN

Tuesday, September 16

9 a.m.-12 m.

Candidates offering Two-Year Latin (Cp 2) will take the combination I, II.

Candidates offering Three-Year Latin (Cp 3) will take either the combination I, III, V or the combination I, IV, V.

Candidates offering Four-Year Latin (Cp 4) will take either the combination III, VII, VIII or the combination IV, VI, VIII.

Candidates who have credit for Latin (Cp 3) may complete the requirements in Latin by taking either the combination VI, VIII or the combination VII, VIII.

Divide your time fairly. Read the passages through before beginning to write. Use idiomatic English.

I

Translate:

[*The carelessness of a Rhodian shipmaster forces Caesar to fight.*]

Erat una navis Rhodia in dextro cornu longe ab reliquis collocata. Hanc conspicati hostes non tenuerunt sese magnoque impetu ad eam contendrerunt. Cui coactus est Caesar ferre subsidium ne turpem in conspectu hostium contumeliam acciperet. Proelium commissum est magna contentione Rhodiorum, qui cum in omnibus dimicationibus et scientia et virtute praestitissent, tum maxime illo tempore totum onus sustinere non recusabant ne quod detrimentum suorum culpa acceptum videretur. Ita proelium secundissimum est factum; magna multitudo propugnatorum¹ est imperfecta. Quod nisi nox proeli finem fecisset, tota classe hostium Caesar potitus esset. Hac calamitate perterritis hostibus, adverso vento leniter flante,² naves onerarias Caesar remulco³ Alexandriam dedit.

¹ fighting men. ² flare, 'to blow.' ³ tow-line.

- a) Decline in the singular only: *virtute* (line 5), *totum* (l. 6), *classe* (l. 9); in the plural only: *turpem* (l. 3), *onus* (l. 6), *nox* (l. 8).
- b) Conjugate *ferre* (l. 3) in the present indicative passive, *praestitissent* (l. 5) in the future indicative active, *fecisset* (l. 9) in the imperfect subjunctive passive. Give all the infinitives and participles of *potitus esset* (l. 9) and *deducit* (l. 11).
- c) Name the principal parts of a Latin verb, and tell why they are important. Give the principal parts of *ferre* (l. 3), *praestitissent* (l. 5), *videretur* (l. 7), *interfecta* (l. 8), *perterritis* (l. 10).
- d) Compare *turpem* (l. 3) and the adverb formed from it. What part of speech is *quod* (l. 6) ?
- e) Name the case of each of the following words, and tell why that case is used: *impetu* (l. 2), *scientia* (l. 5), *tempore* (l. 6), *classe* (l. 9), *vento* (l. 10).
- f) Name the mood and tense of each of the following verbs, and tell why that mood and that tense are used: *acciperet* (l. 4), *praestitissent* (l. 5), *fecisset* (l. 9), *potitus esset* (l. 9). If *coactus est* (l. 3) were changed to *cogetur*, what change would be necessary in the verb of the dependent clause?

II

Translate into Latin:

Caesar knew that a part of the enemy's army was in camp in a village not far from the river Rhine. In order that he might cut them off from the rest, he led his troops quickly by a night march past the enemy's camp, and forming his line of battle attacked it from the rear. Having easily stormed the camp he captured the greater part of the enemy. The rest of their troops, fearing that he would capture them also, fled as soon as they heard of the fight.

III

Translate:

[Cicero declaims against the tyranny of Antony.]

Neque enim Tarquinio expulso maioribus nostris tam fuit optata libertas, quam est depulso Antonio retinenda nobis. Illi regibus parere iam a condita urbe didicerant: nos post reges exactos servitutis oblivio ceperat. Atque ille Tarquinius, quem maiores nostri non tulerunt, non crudelis, non impius, sed superbus est habitus et dictus: quod nos vitium in privatis saepe tulumus, id maiores nostri ne in rege quidem ferre potuerunt. L. Brutus regem superbum non tulit: D. Brutus sceleratum atque impium regnare patietur? Quid Tarquinius tale, qualia innumerabilia et facit et fecit Antonius? Senatum etiam reges habebant: nec tamen, Antonio senatum habente, in consilio regis versabantur barbari armati.

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- Explain the derivation of *innumerabilia* (l. 8), indicating all the elements of which the word is composed.
- Show how the meaning of the following words is suggested by their derivation from the Latin: *oblivious*, *impety*, *vicious*, *patient*, *quality*.
- When and for what reasons did Cicero favor granting extraordinary power to Pompey?

IV

Translate:

[Juno resigns Turnus to his fate.]

Iunonem interea compellat Iuppiter ultro:
'O germana mihi atque eadem gratissima coniunx,
ut rebare, Venus (nec te sententia fallit)
Troianas sustentat opes, non vivida bello
dextra viris animusque ferox patiensque pericli.'
Cui Iuno submissa: 'Quid, O pulcherrime coniunx,
sollicitas aegram et tua tristia dicta timentem?
Si mihi, quae quondam fuerat, quamque esse decebat,
vis in amore foret, non hoc mihi namque negares,
omnipotens, quin et pugnae subducere Turnum
et Dauno possem incolumem servare parenti.
Nunc pereat, Teucrisque pio det sanguine poenas.
Ille tamen nostra deducit origine nomen,
Pilumnusque illi quartus pater; et tua larga
saepe manu multisque oneravit limina donis.'

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15

- a) Write out lines 3 and 7, divide them into feet, mark the quantities of the syllables, and indicate the caesuras.
- b) What proofs have we that the *Aeneid* was left by Vergil in an unfinished state?
- c) What, to Vergil's mind, was the destiny of Rome, and what prophecies of that destiny are made in the portions of the *Aeneid* which you have read?

V

In writing the following passage consider at every step the meaning rather than the English form of expression. Translate ideas rather than words.

Translate into Latin:

When the Delphians perceived how great their danger was, they were overcome with terror. And so they went to the oracle, to inquire respecting the sacred treasure; for they did not know whether it would be better to bury it or to carry it away with them to another land. The god answered that they were to leave the treasure untouched, and that he was able to guard his own possessions without help from others. The Delphians therefore, when they received this answer, began to think about saving themselves.

VI

Translate:

[*Why Cicero preferred exile to death.*]

Haec ego et multa alia cogitans hoc videbam, si causam publicam mea mors peremisset,¹ neminem umquam fore qui auderet suspicere contra improbos civis salutem rei publicae; itaque non solum si vi interissem, sed etiam si morbo extinctus essem, fore putabam ut exemplum rei publicae conservandae mecum simul interiret. Quis enim umquam me a senatu populoque Romano tanto omnium bonorum studio non restituto—quod certe, si essem interfactus, accidere non potuisset—ullam rei publicae partem cum sua minima invidia auderet attingere? Servavi igitur rem publicam discessu meo, iudices: caudem a vobis liberisque vestris, vastitatem, incendia, rapinas meo dolore luctuque depuli, et unus rem publicam bis servavi, semel gloria, iterum aerumna² mea.

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¹ ruined. ² misfortune.

- a) Name the mood and tense of each of the following verbs, and tell why that mood and that tense are used: *peremisset* (l. 2), *auderet* (l. 2), *interiret* (l. 5), *essem interfactus* (l. 6), *auderet* (l. 8).
- b) Name the case of each of the following words, and tell why that case is used: *vi* (l. 3), *me* (l. 5), *studio* (l. 6), *vobis* (l. 9), *gloria* (l. 10).
- c) Show how the meaning of the following words is suggested by their derivation from the Latin: *visionary*, *mortify*, *salutary*, *violate*, *secede*.
- d) Comment on the incidents in Cicero's life to which reference is made in this passage.

VII

Translate:

[Numanus utters a defiance.]

Tum primum bello celerem intendisse sagittam
 dicitur, ante feras solitus terrere fugacis,
 Ascanius, forteisque manu fudisse Numanum;
 cui Remulo cognomen erat, Turnique minorem
 germanam nuper thalamo sociatus habebat. 5
 Is primam ante aciem digna atque indigna relatu
 vociferans tumidusque novo praecordia regno
 ibat et ingentem sese clamore ferebat:
 'Non pudet obsidione iterum valloque teneri,
 bis capti Phryges, et morti praetendere muros? 10
 En, qui nostra sibi bello connubia poscunt!
 Quis deus Italiam, quae vos dementia adegit?
 Non hic Atridae, nec fandi fector Ulixes.
 Durum ab stirpe genus natos ad flumina primum
 deferimus saevoque gelu duramus et undis; 15
 venatu invigilant pueri, silvasque fatigant;
 flectere ludus equos et spicula tendere cornu.
 At patiens operum parvoque adsueta iuventus
 aut rastris¹ terram domat, aut quatit oppida bello.'

¹rakes.

- a) Write out lines 6 and 10, divide them into feet, mark the quantities of the syllables, and indicate the caesuras. Describe the common forms of caesura.
- b) Who were the *Atridae* and what had they to do with the Trojan War?
- c) Who was Ascanius? By what other name or names is he called? What does Jupiter prophesy as to his future career?

VIII

In writing the following passage consider at every step the meaning rather than the English form of expression. Translate ideas rather than words.

Translate into Latin:

I believe that when Cicero said that honor should be sought more than all other things in life he spoke words worthy of a great orator. For in all the best men of our own time there seems to be a certain moral worth which urges them to forget all other rewards of labor and hardship. The brave soldiers who are fighting our battles in other lands while we are safe at home would ask for nothing more. If Cicero were now living he would have realized from the example of these men of surpassing courage that he was wise in speaking as he did. Let us too seek honor always, even if it should be necessary to give our lives to gain it.

Comprehensive Examination

LATIN

Wednesday, June 23

9 a.m.-12 m.

Candidates offering Two-Year Latin (Cp2) will take the combination I, II.

Candidates offering Three-Year Latin (Cp3) will take either the combination I, III, V or the combination I, IV, V.

Candidates offering Four-Year Latin (Cp4) will take either the combination III, VII, VIII (adapted to those who have studied Vergil in the fourth year) or the combination IV, VI, VIII (adapted to those who have studied Cicero in the fourth year).

Candidates who have credit for Three-Year Latin (Cp3) may complete their requirements in Latin by taking either the combination VI, VIII or the combination VII, VIII.

Divide your time fairly. Read the passages through before beginning to write. Use idiomatic English.

I

Translate:

Caesar receives bad news from Rome, but decides to remain abroad and reorganize the provinces.

Cum in Syriam Caesar ex Aegypto venisset, ab iis qui Rōma venerant ad eum cognovit litterisque urbanis animadvertisit multa Romae male et inutiliter administrari: nullam partem rei publicae satis commode geri, quod et contentione tribuniciis perniciose seditiones orirentur et ambitione atque neglegentia tribunorum militum et eorum qui legionibus praerant multa contra morem consuetudinemque militarem fierent. Quae cum ad dissolvendam disciplinam pertinerent eaque omnia adventum suum flagitarent, tamen nolebat ad urbem proficisci. Nam praferendum existimavit, quas in provincias regionesque venisset, eas ita relinquere constitutas ut domesticis dissensionibus liberarentur, iura legesque acciperent, externorum 10 hostium metum deponerent.

5

—*De Bello Alexandrino* 65 (adapted)

- Decline in the singular only: *nullam* (line 3), *rei publicae* (l. 3), *iura* (l. 10); in the plural only: *eum* (l. 2), *morem* (l. 6), *adventum* (l. 7).
- Conjugate *geri* (l. 3) in the imperfect subjunctive passive, *fierent* (l. 6) in the perfect subjunctive active, *pertinerent* (l. 7) in the present indicative passive. Give all the infinitives and participles of *cognovit* (l. 2) and *deponerent* (l. 11).
- Give the principal parts of *geri* (l. 3), *orirentur* (l. 4), *praerant* (l. 5), *proficisci* (l. 8), *relinquere* (l. 9). Name the stems of a Latin verb, and tell in what one of the principal parts each stem can be found.
- Compare *multa* (l. 2), *male* (l. 2), *inutiliter* (l. 3).
- Name the case of each of the following words, and tell why that case is used: *Roma* (l. 1), *Romae* (l. 2), *partem* (l. 3), *dissensionibus* (l. 10), *hostium* (l. 11).
- Name the mood and tense of each of the following verbs, and tell why that mood and that tense are used: *venisset* (l. 1), *geri* (l. 3), *orirentur* (l. 4), *praferendum* (l. 8), *deponerent* (l. 11).

II

Translate into Latin:

The next night Caesar sent forward all of his horsemen, so equipped that they could delay the enemy's column until he overtook it in person. He urged them

(THIS EXAMINATION IS CONTINUED ON PAGE 2)

to harass the retreating Gauls in every possible way, but not to bring on a battle. For he feared that, if the Gauls should make a stand, they would kill many of his men. At dawn, with all his legions he hastened after them by forced marches.

III

Translate:

Cluentius, who has accused his step-father of attempting to poison him, is upheld by Cicero.

Nunc iam breviter ac summatim exponam quibus criminibus Oppianicus damnatus sit, ut et constantiam A. Cluenti et rationem accusationis perspicere possitis; ac primum causa accusandi quae fuerit ostendam, ut id ipsum A. Cluentium vi ac necessitate coactum fecisse videatis. Cum manifesto venenum deprehendisset quod vir matris Oppianicus ei paravisset, et res non conjectura, sed oculis ac manibus teneretur, neque in causa ulla dubitatio posset esse, accusavit Oppianicum: quam constanter et quam diligenter, postea dicam; nunc hoc scire vos volui, nullam huic aliam accusandi causam fuisse nisi ut propositum vitae periculum et cotidianas capitum insidias hac una ratione vitaret. Non enim accusatorio animo, non ostentatione aliqua aut gloria adductus, sed nefariis iniuriis, cotidianis insidiis, proposito ante oculos vitae periculo, nomen Oppianici detulit.

—CICERO *Pro Cluentio* 7, 19, 20; 4, 11 (adapted)

- Give one or more English words derived from each of the following, and explain how their meaning is suggested by their derivation: *exponam, matris, capitum, nomen.*
- Explain the meaning of the following expressions, and indicate in what connection Cicero made use of them: (1) *ex fatis Sibyllinis*; (2) *quod urbem incendiis, caede civis, Italiam bello liberassem.*
- Answer briefly one of the following questions: (1) What were the circumstances of Cicero's death? (2) Why did Cicero praise Caesar in his oration *Pro Marcello*?

IV

Translate:

Venus suggests to Aeneas that he shall attack Laurentum.

Hic mentem¹ Aeneae genetrix pulcherrima misit,
iret ut ad muros, urbique adverteret agmen
ocius et subita turbaret clade Latinos.

Ille, ut vestigans diversa per agmina Turnum
huc atque hoc acies² circumtulit, aspicit urbem.

Continuo pugnae accedit maioris imago;
Mnesthea Sergestumque vocat fortemque Serestum
ductores, tumulumque capit, qua cetera Teucrum
concurrit legio, nec scuta aut spicula³ densi
deponunt. Celso medius stans aggere fatur:

‘Ne qua meis esto dictis mora; Iuppiter hac stat;
neu quis ob incepsum subitum mihi segnior ito.
Urbem hodie, causam belli, regna ipsa Latini,
ni frenum accipere et victi parere fatentur,
eruam et aequa solo fumantia culmina ponam.’

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—*Aeneid* xii. 554-58, 560-69

¹ *mentem* = *consilium*.

² *acies*: supply *oculorum*.

³ *darts*.

- a) Copy lines 13 and 14 and mark the scansion of each, indicating the principal caesuras.
- b) When the disguised Venus meets her son in *Aeneid* i, is Aeneas concealed in introducing himself with the words *sum pius Aeneas*? Give the reasons for your answer.
- c) Name two earlier poets to whom Vergil was indebted, and tell what he owed to each.

V

In writing the following passage consider at every step the meaning rather than the English form of expression. Translate ideas rather than words.

Translate into Latin:

They tell us that we are weak, unable to resist so formidable an adversary. But when shall we be stronger? We are not weak if we use the means which almighty God has given us. A nation armed in the holy cause of liberty can never be conquered by mortal arms. There is a just God who will raise up friends to fight our battles for us. The war is inevitable—let it come! Why stand we here idle? I know not what course others may take; but as for me, give me liberty, or give me death.

VI

Translate:

Cicero's admiration for Caesar.

Deinde hoc ita fit ut viri fortes, etiam si ferro inter se comminus decertarint, tamen illud contentionis odium simul cum ipsa pugna armisque deponant. Neque me ille odisse potuit umquam, ne tum quidem cum dissidebamus. Habet hoc virtus, ut viros fortis species eius et pulchritudo etiam in hoste posita delectet. Si mihi numquam amicus C. Caesar fuisset, si semper iratus, si semper aspernaretur amicitiam meam seque mihi implacabilem in expiabilemque praeberat, tamen ei, cum tantas res gessisset gereretque cotidie, non amicus esse non possem; cuius ego imperium, non Alpium vallum contra ascensum transgressionemque Gallorum, non Rheni fossam gurgitibus illis redundantem Germanorum immanissimis gentibus obicio et oppono; 10 perfectit ille ut, si montes resedissent, amnes exaruisserent,¹ non naturae praesidio sed victoria sua rebusque gestis Italiam munitam haberemus.

—CICERO *In Pisonem* 32, 81; 33, 82

¹ *exarescere*, 'to dry up.'

- a) Explain the use of the mood and the tense in: *decertarint* (l. 2), *delectet* (l. 5), *aspernaretur* (l. 6), *gessisset* (l. 7), *haberemus* (l. 12).
- b) Explain the use of the case in: *contentionis* (l. 2), *ei* (l. 7), *gurgitibus* (l. 9), *gentibus* (l. 10), *praesidio* (l. 12).
- c) Show how the meaning of the following words is suggested by their derivation from the Latin: *virility*, *depositor*, *suggestion*, *redundant*, *perfection*.
- d) 1. What was Cicero's attitude toward Caesar during the Civil War?
2. Why may the *Pro Marcello* be called a "Caesarian Speech"?
3. What reasons led Cicero to deliver it?

(THIS EXAMINATION IS CONTINUED ON PAGE 4)

VII

Translate:

Turnus asks King Latinus to sanction his resolve to meet Aeneas in single combat, the issue of which shall end the war and award to the victor the hand of Lavinia.

‘Nulla mora in Turno; nihil est quod dicta retractent
ignavi Aeneadae, nec quae pepigere¹ recusent.

Congredior. Fer sacra, pater, et concipe foedus.²
Aut hac Dardanium dextra sub Tartara mittam,
desertorem Asiae—sedeant spectentque Latini—
et solus ferro crimen commune refellam,
aut habeat victos, cedat Lavinia coniunx.’

Olli sedato respondit corde Latinus:

‘O praestans animi iuvenis, quantum ipse feroci
virtute exsuperas, tanto me impensius³ aequum est
consulere atque omnes metuentem expendere casus.
Sunt tibi regna patris Dauni, sunt oppida capta
multa manu; nec non aurumque animusque Latino est.
Sunt aliae innuptae Latio et Laurentibus agris,
nec genus indecores.⁴ Sine me haec haud mollia fatu
sublatis aperire dolis, simul hoc animo hauri;
me natam nulli veterum sociare procorum⁵
fas erat, idque omnes divique hominesque caneabant.’

5

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—*Aeneid* xii. 11-28

¹ from *pangere*, ‘to agree upon.’ ² *concipe foedus*, ‘seal the compact.’ ³ more earnestly.
⁴ *indecores* = *ignobiles*. ⁵ *suitors*.

- a) Copy lines 14 and 15 and mark the scansion of each, indicating the principal caesuras.
- b) Name the case of *animi* (l. 9), *Latio* (l. 14), *genus* (l. 15), and give in each instance the construction which would be used in prose.
- c) What is *litotes*? Point out an instance of it in this passage. Explain the form *Aeneadae* (l. 2). Name an equivalent form for *pepigere* (l. 2). Why could not the poet have used this equivalent form here?
- d) Discuss the following remark of Dr. Johnson’s:

“Why, Sir, they (the Romans) would never have borne Virgil’s description of Aeneas’s treatment of Dido, if she had not been a Carthaginian.”

VIII

In writing the following passage consider at every step the meaning rather than the English form of expression. Translate ideas rather than words.

Translate into Latin:

After peace had been made, many believed that we ought to urge all citizens to think very carefully regarding domestic difficulties; these had long been causing men to fear that our country would forget its former glory. The difficulties were of many kinds, and there was need of great effort if we wished to overcome them. Would that we had realized that they were so numerous, for then it would have been easier to ask all good men for aid. If they had given us this aid there is no doubt that we should now be enjoying better fortune. We waited, however, until evil men showed that they were unworthy of our confidence, before we attempted to punish them, and they had already injured the republic.

LATIN

Tuesday, September 21

9 a.m.-12 m.

Candidates offering Two-Year Latin (Cp 2) will take the combination I, II.

Candidates offering Three-Year Latin (Cp 3) will take either the combination I, III, V or the combination I, IV, V.

Candidates offering Four-Year Latin (Cp 4) will take either the combination III, VII, VIII (adapted to those who have studied Vergil in the fourth year) or the combination IV, VI, VIII (adapted to those who have studied Cicero in the fourth year).

Candidates who have credit for Three-Year Latin (Cp 3) may complete their requirements in Latin by taking either the combination VI, VIII or the combination VII, VIII.

Divide your time fairly. Read the passages through before beginning to write. Use idiomatic English.

I

Translate:

Domitius baffles a crafty enemy.

Haec cum administraret, numquam tamen intermittebat legatos de pace atque amicitia mittere ad Domitium, cum hoc ipso crederet facilius eum decipi posse. At contra spes pacis Domitio in eisdem castris morandi attulit causam. Ita Pharnaces, amissa proximi temporis occasione, cum vereretur ne cognoscerentur insidiae, suos in castra revocavit. Proxima nocte Pharnaces, interceptis tabellariis¹ qui de Alexandrinis rebus litteras ad Domitium ferebant, cognoscit Caesarem magno in periculo versari atque flagitare ab Domitio ut quam primum sibi subsidia mitteret propiusque ipse Alexandriam per Syriam accederet. Qua cognita re, Pharnaces fore victoriae loco credebat, si trahere tempus posset, cum discedendum Domitio celeriter putaret. Domitius autem 10 cum se non tuto discessum arbitraretur, si sine certamine discederet, ex propinquis castris in aciem exercitum eduxit.—*De Bello Alexandrino* 37, 38, 39 (adapted).

¹ couriers.

- a) Decline in the singular only: *ipso* (line 2), *spes* (l. 3), *subsidia* (l. 8); decline in the plural only: *haec* (l. 1), *nocte* (l. 5), *certamine* (l. 11).
- b) Conjugate *administraret* (l. 1) in the present subjunctive passive, *crederet* (l. 2) in the future indicative active, *posse* (l. 3) in the imperfect indicative, *cognoscerentur* (l. 4) in the future perfect indicative active, *ferebant* (l. 6) in the imperfect subjunctive passive.
- c) Give the principal parts of *mittere* (l. 2), *decipi* (l. 2), *attulit* (l. 3), *vereretur* (l. 4), *trahere* (l. 9). Name the different stems of a Latin verb, and tell how each may be found.
- d) Compare *facilius* (l. 2), *magno* (l. 7), *celeriter* (l. 10).
- e) Name the case of each of the following words, and tell why that case is used: *hoc* (l. 2), *pacis* (l. 3), *nocte* (l. 5), *Alexandriam* (l. 8), *Domitio* (l. 10).
- f) Name the mood and tense of each of the following verbs, and tell why that mood and that tense are used: *administraret* (l. 1), *crederet* (l. 2), *posse* (l. 3), *accederet* (l. 9), *posset* (l. 10), *discessum* (l. 11).

(THIS EXAMINATION IS CONTINUED ON PAGE 2)

II

Translate into Latin:

Caesar, having collected a large force of cavalry from the neighboring states, sent them out in every direction to annoy the enemy. So many towns and villages were burned by them, and so much grain was carried away, that the enemy had almost nothing left. They, therefore, since they realized that they would all die if they had no houses and grain in the winter, begged Caesar to receive their submission.

III

Translate:

The rape of the Sabine women.

Atque haec quidem Romulus perceleriter confecit; nam et urbem constituit, quam e suo nomine Romam iussit nominari, et ad firmandam novam civitatem novum quoddam et subrusticum consilium, sed ad muniendas opes regni ac populi sui magni hominis¹ et iam tum longe providentis secutus est, cum Sabinas honesto ortas loco virgines, quae Romam ludorum gratia venissent, quos tum primum anniversarios in circu facere instituisset, rapi iussit easque in familiarum amplissimarum matrimonii conlocavit. Qua ex causa cum bellum Romanis Sabini intulissent proeliique certamen varium atque anceps fuisse, cum T. Tatio, rege Sabinorum, foedus icit² matronis ipsis, quae raptae erant, orantibus; quo foedere et Sabinos in civitatem adscivit sacris 10 *Publica* ii. 7, 12.

5

¹ the case depends upon *consilium*. ² struck.

1. Show how the following words have departed in meaning from their Latin originals: *honest*, *circus*, *confectionery*. 2. How does a knowledge of Latin help an English-speaking person to understand the following words: *jussive*, *orient*?
- b) Explain the meaning of the following expressions, and indicate in what connection Cicero made use of them:
 - nisi te, C. Caesar, salvo, salvi esse non possumus.*
 - O fortunata adulescens, qui tuae virtutis Homerum paeconem inveneris!*
- c) Answer briefly one of the following questions: 1. What was the rôle of Lentulus in the Catilinarian conspiracy? 2. Why was Marcus Marcellus reluctant to return to Rome after the battle of Pharsalus?

IV

Translate:

The council of the gods.

Panditur interea domus omnipotentis Olympi,
conciliumque vocat divom pater atque hominum rex
sidereum in sedem, terras unde arduus omnis
castraque Dardanidum adspectat populosque Latinos.
Considunt tectis bipatentibus;¹ incipit ipse:
'Caelicolae magni, quianam² sententia vobis
versa retro, tantumque animis certatis iniquis?
Abnueram bello Italiam concurrere Teucris.
Quae contra vetitum³ discordia? Quis metus aut hos
aut hos arma sequi ferrumque lacessere suasit?

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(THIS EXAMINATION IS CONTINUED ON PAGE 3)

Adveniet iustum pugnae, ne arcessite, tempus,
 cum fera Karthago Romanis arcibus olim
 exitium magnum atque Alpes immittet apertas.⁴
 tum certare odiis, tum res rapuisse licebit.
 Nunc sinite, et placitum laeti componite foedus.'

15

—Aeneid x. 1-15.

¹ *bipatentibus*: i.e. with doors at either end.² *why?*³ *against my command.*⁴ Equivalent to *exitium immittet per Alpes apertas*.

- Copy lines 3 and 4 and mark the scansion of each, indicating the principal caesuras.
- Why does Vergil oblige Aeneas to visit the underworld?
- Who were the following, and what connection had each with Vergil's life: Octavia, Pollio, Maecenas?

V

In writing the following passage consider at every step the meaning rather than the English form of expression. Translate ideas rather than words.

Translate into Latin:

After wandering along the coast of Latium, Marius was at length taken prisoner in the marshes near Minturnae; but when a Gallic soldier entered his prison to put him to death, Marius in a terrible voice exclaimed, "Man, darest thou murder Gaius Marius?" Whereupon the barbarian threw down his sword and rushed out of the house. Marius subsequently escaped and reached Carthage. Commanded by the governor's lieutenant to leave the country instantly, he replied, "Tell the pretor that you have seen the once mighty Gaius Marius a fugitive, sitting on the ruins of Carthage."

VI

Translate:

The glory of Roman arms.

Si mihi nunc de rebus gestis esset nostri exercitus imperatorisque dicendum, plurima et maxima proelia commemorare possem; sed non id agimus. Hoc dico: Si bellum hoc, si ille rex contemnendus fuisset, neque tanta cura senatus et populus Romanus suscipiendum putasset neque vero eius belli conficiendi negotium tanto studio populus Romanus ad Cn. Pompeium detulisset. Cuius ex omnibus pugnis, quae sunt innumerabiles, vel acerrima mihi videtur illa quae cum rege commissa est et summa contentione pugnata. Qua ex pugna cum se ille eripuisset et Bosphorum confugisset quo exercitus adire non posset, etiam in extrema fortuna et fuga nomen tamen retinuit regium. Itaque ipse Pompeius regno possesso tamen tantum in unius anima¹ posuit ut, cum ipse omnia quae sperarat, victoria possideret, tamen non ante quam illum vita expulit bellum confectum iudicarit.—CICERO *Pro Murena* 16 (adapted).

5

10

¹ *life.*

- Explain the use of the mood and the tense in: *essel dicendum* (ll. 1, 2), *posset* (l. 9), *possideret* (l. 11). Explain the use of the mood in *iudicarit* (l. 12). State the exact construction of *conficiendi* (l. 5).
- Explain the use of the case in: *mihi* (l. 1), *studio* (l. 5), *contentione* (l. 7), *Bosphorum* (l. 8), *victoria* (l. 11).
- Show how the meaning of the following words is suggested by their derivation from the Latin: *agile*, *curator*, *rapid*, *animate*, *posture*.
1. Why was Pompey especially fitted for the appointment named?
 2. What part did Cicero play in securing his appointment?

VII

Translate:

Caesar at the Rubicon.

Iam gelidas Caesar cursu superaverat Alpes
 ingentesque animo motus bellumque futurum
 cuperat. Ut ventum est parvi Rubiconis ad undas,
 ingens visa duci patriae trepidantis imago
 clara per obscuram voltu maestissima noctem,
 turrigeru canos effundens vertice crines,
 et gemitu permixta loqui: 'Quo tenditis ultra?
 Quo fertis mea signa, viri? Si iure venitis,
 si cives, huc usque licet.' Tum perculit horror
 membra ducis, riguere comae, gressumque coercens
 languor in extrema tenuit vestigia ripa.

Mox ait: 'O magnae qui moenia prospicis urbis
 Tarpeia de rupe, Tonans, Phrygiique penates,
 et residens celsa Latialis Iuppiter Alba,
 Vestalesque foci, summique o numinis instar'
 Roma, fave coeptis; non te furialibus armis
 persequor; en adsum vinctus terraque marique
 Caesar, ubique tuus—liceat modo nunc quoque—miles.
 Ille erit, ille nocens, qui me tibi fecerit hostem.'

—LUCAN *Pharsalia* i. 183–188, 190–196, 198–203.

¹ equal to.

- a) Copy lines 8 and 16 and mark the scansion of each, indicating the principal caesuras.
- b) Define *hiatus*, *hypermetric line*, *syllaba anceps*. Name the case of *animo* (l. 2); *permixta* (l. 7); *Alba* (l. 14). Write an equivalent form for *riguere* (l. 10).
- c) Why are the *penates* called *Phrygii* (l. 13)? What is meant by *Vestales foci* (l. 15)? To whom does *ille* (l. 19) refer?
- d) The inscription on Vergil's tomb is said to have included these words, supposed to be spoken by the poet: *cecini pascua, rura, duces*. Translate this line and explain the allusions.

VIII

In writing the following passage consider at every step the meaning rather than the English form of expression. Translate ideas rather than words.

Translate into Latin:

There was no one of our senators last year who did not think that this country ought to lead all other nations toward a lasting peace. And yet there were some who saw dangers to be avoided if we should attempt to do this. It therefore happened that many of the senators felt that we ought not to be persuaded to adopt any plan which seemed to increase these dangers. While the matter was being discussed some asked whether it was wise to do anything contrary to the customs of our ancestors. Others said that if we had always followed these customs we should not now have the power which has been ours for many years. Finally the senate regretted its long delay and decided that it would do what the people wished.

GREEK A (A1, A2) AND F

GREEK *A₁*—GRAMMAR

GREEK *A₂*—ELEMENTARY PROSE COMPOSITION

GREEK *F*—PROSE COMPOSITION

GREEK A (A1, A2) AND F

Saturday

9:00 a.m. Two hours

To offer Greek A it is necessary to take both Greek A1 and Greek A2. No more than two hours may be given to the whole question paper including Greek F.

GREEK A1—GRAMMAR

Do not translate the following passage, but answer the questions in order.

1 'Ενταῦθα Γαυλίτης παρὼν φυγὰς Σάμος, πιστὸς δὲ Κύρω, εἶπε, "Καὶ
2 μήν, ὁ Κύρε, λέγουσί τινες ὅτι πολλὰ ὑπισχνεῖ νῦν διὰ τὸ ἐν τοιούτῳ εἶναι
3 τοῦ κινδύνου προσιόντος. ἀν δὲ εὖ γένηται τι, οὐ μεμνήσεσθαι σέ φασιν.
4 ἔνιοι δὲ οὐδ' εἰ μεμνήσθω τε καὶ βούλοιο δύνασθαι ἀν ἀποδοῦναι ὅσα ὑπισχνεῖν."
5 ἀκούσας ταῦτα ἔλεξεν ὁ Κύρος, "Ἄλλος ἔστι μὲν ἡμῖν, ὁ ἄνδρες, ἡ ἀρχὴ ἡ
6 πατρῷα πρὸς μὲν μεσημβρίαν μέχρι οὐδεὶς διὰ καῦμα οὐ δύνανται οἰκεῖν ἀνθρω-
7 ποι, πρὸς δὲ ἄρκτον μέχρι οὐδεὶς διὰ χειμῶνα· τὰ δὲ ἐν μέσῳ τούτων πάντα
8 σατραπεύουσιν οἱ τοῦ ἐμοῦ ἀδελφοῦ φίλοι. ἦν δὲ ἡμεῖς νικήσωμεν, ἡμᾶς δεῖ
9 τοὺς ἡμετέρους φίλους τούτων ἐγκρατεῖς ποιῆσαι. ὡστε οὐ τούτο δέδοικα μὴ
10 οὐκ ἔχω ὅτι δῶ ἐκάστω τῶν φίλων, ἀν εὖ γένηται, ἀλλὰ μὴ οὐκ ἔχω ἰκανοὺς
11 οἰς δῶ. ὑμῶν δὲ τῶν Ἑλλήνων καὶ στέφανον ἐκάστω χρυσοῦν δώσω."—
Anab. i. 7. 5–7.

- a) Decline in the singular *καῦμα* (l. 6), *χειμῶνα* (l. 7); in the plural *φυγὰς* (l. 1); in all genders, in the singular, *ἐγκρατεῖς* (l. 9), *οἰς* (l. 11); in all genders, in the plural, *τοιούτω* (l. 2).
- b) Compare the adverb of *πιστός* (l. 1). Give the accusative neuter plural of the comparative and the superlative of *πολλά* (l. 2).
- c) Give the third person singular, in all the moods, of the present active of *νικήσωμεν* (l. 8); give also the corresponding infinitive, and the nominative singular, in all genders, of the participle. Give the third person plural, in all the moods, of *προσιόντος* (l. 3) in this tense and voice; give the corresponding infinitive.
- d) Give the principal parts of *ὑπισχνεῖ* (l. 2), *μεμνήσεσθαι* (l. 3), *ἀποδοῦναι* (l. 4), *ποιῆσαι* (l. 9).
- e) Inflect the optative singular of *φασίν* (l. 3) in this tense and voice; the indicative plural of *δῶ* (l. 11) in this tense and voice; the imperfect indicative passive singular of *ποιῆσαι* (l. 9).
- f) Account for the case of *φυγὰς* (l. 1), *Κύρω* (l. 1), *σέ* (l. 3), *τούτων* (l. 7), *τοιούτων* (l. 9), *ὑμῶν* (l. 11).
- g) Account for the mood of *εἶναι* (l. 2), *γένηται* (l. 3), *ἔχω* (l. 10), *δῶ* (l. 11). Explain the use of *ἄν* in l. 4.
- h) When is the case of a relative pronoun likely to be influenced by that of its antecedent? Illustrate by Greek examples (1) the attributive and (2) the circumstantial use of the participle.

(SEE NEXT PAGE)

GREEK A2—ELEMENTARY PROSE COMPOSITION

Translate into Greek:

1. Tell us what we ought to do; for we shall do whatever you wish.
2. Attack the barbarians at once: do not wait until they are prepared.
3. If I did not know that he was braver than the others, I should not have asked him to lead the right wing.
4. The king could not prevent the Greeks from going away.
5. How much money did Cyrus give you in order that you might collect a great army for him?
6. Let us ask them whether they will follow their generals.
7. After marching for two days, they came to a river of which the depth was only three feet.

GREEK F—PROSE COMPOSITION

Wishing to rule the Persians instead of his brother, and needing soldiers to conquer him, Cyrus hired a great number of Greeks; for, as at that time the Athenians and the Spartans had ceased to make war on each other, it was not difficult for him to obtain from Greece as many men as he wished. They would not have gone with him, however, if they had known what he had in mind; but he deceived them by saying that the satrap Tissaphernes was his enemy. At last they learned that this was not true, and refused to advance; so that he was obliged to tell them that he was marching against the Great King.

GREEK A1—GRAMMAR

Saturday

9 a.m. One hour

Do not translate the following passage, but answer the questions in order.

1 Φίλους γε μὴν ὅσους ποιήσαιτο καὶ εὖνος γνοίη ὅντας καὶ ἰκανοὺς κρίνειε
 2 συνεργοὺς εἶναι ὁ τι τυγχάνοι βουλόμενος κατεργάζεσθαι, ὁμολογεῖται πρὸς
 3 πάντων κράτιστος δὴ γενέσθαι θεραπεύειν. καὶ γὰρ αὐτὸ τοῦτο οὐπέρ αὐτὸς
 4 ἔνεκα φίλων ὥστο δεῖσθαι, ὡς συνεργοὺς ἔχοι, καὶ αὐτὸς ἐπειράτο συνεργός
 5 τοῖς φίλοις κράτιστος εἶναι τούτον ὅτου ἔκαστον αἰσθάνοιτο ἐπιθυμοῦντα.
 6 δῶρα δὲ πλεῖστα μὲν οἶμαι εἰς γε ἀνήρ ἐλάμβανε διὰ πολλά· ταῦτα δὲ
 7 πάντων δὴ μάλιστα τοῖς φίλοις διεδίδουν, πρὸς τοὺς τρόπους ἐκάστου σκοπῶν
 8 καὶ ὅτου μάλιστα ὀρφή ἔκαστον δεόμενον. καὶ ὅσα τῷ σώματι αὐτοῦ κόσμον
 9 πέμποι τις ἢ ὡς εἰς πόλεμον ἢ ὡς εἰς καλλωπισμόν, καὶ περὶ τούτων λέγειν
 10 αὐτὸν ἔφασαν ὅτι τὸ μὲν ἑαυτοῦ σώμα οὐκ ἀν δύναιτο τούτοις πᾶσι κοσμηθῆναι,
 11 φίλους δὲ καλῶς κεκοσμημένους μέγιστον κόσμον ἀνδρὶ νομίζοι.—*Anab.* i. 9. 20-23.

- a) Decline in the singular *φίλους εὖνος* (l. 1), *εἰς ἀνήρ* (l. 6); in the plural *τῷ σώματι* (l. 8); in the singular, in all genders, *πάντων* (l. 3), *πολλά* (l. 6); in the plural, in all genders, *σκοπῶν* (l. 7).
- b) Give, in the nominative singular masculine, the comparative of *κράτιστος* (l. 5); in the accusative singular masculine, the positive and comparative of *μέγιστον* (l. 11). Give the comparative of *μάλιστα* (l. 8).
- c) Give the second person singular, in all the moods, of the present middle of *ποιήσαιτο* (l. 1); the third person plural, in all the moods, of the second aorist active of *τυγχάνοι* (l. 2). In both instances write also the corresponding infinitive, and the nominative singular, in all genders, of the participle.
- d) Give the principal parts of *γενέσθαι* (l. 3), *ἐλάμβανε* (l. 6), *ὀρφή* (l. 8), and *νομίζοι* (l. 11).
- e) Inflect the indicative singular of *γνοίη* (l. 1) in the tense and voice in which it stands; the present middle subjunctive singular of *ἐπειράτο* (l. 4); the plural of *οἶμαι* (l. 6) in the tense, mood, and voice in which it stands; the present active indicative of *διεδίδου* (l. 7).
- f) Account for the case of *φίλων* (l. 4), *συνεργός* (l. 4, the last word), *ὅτου* (l. 5), *σώματι* (l. 8), *κόσμον* (l. 8), *τούτοις πᾶσι* (l. 10).
- g) Account for the mood of *ὅντας* (l. 1), *βουλόμενος* (l. 2), *ἔχοι* (l. 4), *αἰσθάνοιτο* (l. 5), *δύναιτο* (l. 10), *νομίζοι* (l. 11).
- h) Name five common uses of the infinitive, and give, in Greek, an illustration of each.

GREEK A2—ELEMENTARY PROSE COMPOSITION**Saturday**

9 a.m. One hour

Translate into Greek:

1. What would you do if you should see the enemy approaching?
2. Do not throw your spears at them until they are close by.
3. It seemed to us to be better to trust in our own deeds than in the king's words.
4. We feared that the Persians would occupy the heights, so that we could not go by.
5. Who told you that these men would run away?
6. When the messenger comes, let us ask him these questions.
7. We will not fight unless someone gives us pay.

GREEK F—PROSE COMPOSITION**Saturday**

9 a.m. One hour

When the horseman came to the city he said to his friend, "If the enemy should come today by land, kindle¹ a great signal-fire on the hill before the town. For we know that thus only² can the men of the near-by villages be saved. But if the foe happen to come by sea, we must seize and burn their ships before they are able to disembark³ and march against us." He said also that he himself would gladly fight with the Great King against Cyrus and his Greeks. For he had been ordered by the king to see to it that all the citizens should prepare⁴ and take the field at once.

¹ Use *καίω*. ² *μόνον*. ³ *ἀποβαίνω*. ⁴ Use the middle voice of *παρασκευάζω*.

GREEK A1—GRAMMAR

Saturday, June 22

9 a.m. One hour

Do not translate the following passage, but answer the questions in order.

1 Τῇ δὲ αὐτῇ ἡμέρᾳ Κλέαρχος ἐλθὼν ἐπὶ τὴν διάβασιν τοῦ ποταμοῦ καὶ
 2 ἐκεῖ κατασκεψάμενος τὴν ἀγορὰν ἀφιππεύει ἐπὶ τὴν ἑαυτοῦ σκηνὴν διὰ τοῦ
 3 Μένωνος στρατεύματος σὺν ὀλίγοις τοῖς περὶ αὐτὸν. Κῦρος δὲ οὕπω ἥκεν,
 4 ἀλλ' ἔτι προσήλαυνε· τῶν δὲ Μένωνος στρατιωτῶν ξύλα σχίζων τις ὡς εἶδε
 5 Κλέαρχον διελαύνοντα, ἵστι τῇ ἀξίνῃ· καὶ οὗτος μὲν αὐτοῦ ἥμαρτεν· ἄλλος
 6 δὲ λίθῳ καὶ ἄλλος, εἴτα πολλοί, κραυγῆς γενομένης. ὁ δὲ καταφεύγει εἰς τὸ
 7 ἑαυτοῦ στράτευμα, καὶ εὐθὺς παραγγέλλει εἰς τὰ ὅπλα· καὶ τοὺς μὲν ὅπλίτας
 8 αὐτοῦ ἐκέλευσε μεῖναι τὰς ἀσπίδας πρὸς τὰ γόνατα θέντας, αὐτὸς δὲ λαβὼν
 9 τοὺς Θρᾷκας καὶ τοὺς ἵππεας οἱ ἥσαν αὐτῷ ἐν τῷ στρατεύματι πλείους ἢ τετ-
 10 ταράκοντα—τούτων δὲ οἱ πλεῖστοι Θρᾷκες—ἥλαινεν ἐπὶ τοὺς Μένωνος, ὥστ'
 11 ἐκείνους ἐκπεπλῆχθαι καὶ αὐτὸν Μένωνα, καὶ τρέχειν ἐπὶ τὰ ὅπλα· οἱ δὲ καὶ
 12 ἔστασαν ἀποροῦντες τῷ πράγματι.—Xenophon, *Anabasis*, i. 5. 12-13.

- a) Decline in the singular *διάβασιν* (l. 1), *στρατιωτῶν* (l. 4); in the singular and plural, *ἀσπίδας* (l. 8), *ἵππεας* (l. 9); in the singular, all genders, *θέντας* (l. 8).
- b) Give the principal parts of *διελαύνοντα* (l. 5), *ἵστι* (l. 5), *εἶδε* (l. 4), *λαβὼν* (l. 8).
- c) Write a synopsis in the third person plural, with the corresponding infinitive and participle, of *εἶδε* (l. 4) and *ἵστι* (l. 5), in the tense and voice in which they are found.
- d) Inflect the indicative of *ἐλθὼν* (l. 1) and *μεῖναι* (l. 8) in the tense and voice in which they are found; the imperfect active of *θέντας* (l. 8); and the aorist active subjunctive of *παραγγέλλει* (l. 7).
- e) What form of what verb is *ἐκπεπλῆχθαι* (l. 11)? Account for the differences in tense of *ἐκπεπλῆχθαι* (l. 11) and *τρέχειν* (l. 11).
- f) Account for the case of *ποταμοῦ* (l. 1), *στρατιωτῶν* (l. 4), *αὐτοῦ* (l. 5), *λίθῳ* (l. 6), *αὐτῷ* (l. 9), *Μένωνα* (l. 11), *πράγματι* (l. 12).
- g) Account for the mood of *μεῖναι* (l. 8) and *τρέχειν* (l. 11), and the force of the participles *κατασκεψάμενος* (l. 2), *διελαύνοντα* (l. 5), *ἀποροῦντες* (l. 12).
- h) Give at least one English word derived from the stem or root of each of the following words: *κατασκεψάμενος* (l. 2), *σκηνὴν* (l. 2), *ὀλίγοις* (l. 3), *σχίζων* (l. 4), *παραγγέλλει* (l. 7), *στράτευμα* (l. 7).

GREEK A2—ELEMENTARY PROSE COMPOSITION

Saturday, June 22

9 a. m. One hour

1. They replied that they would gladly aid the Greeks.
2. He took care that these cities should be safe.
3. I know that the king's men have attacked the horsemen.
4. Do not go until the messengers from the cities arrive.
5. If all the troops were present, we should have a much greater army.
6. Whenever that man stands up to speak, he says the same things.
7. We must try to be braver and more zealous than the enemy.
8. Give the men both swords and spears, so that they may be able to fight against the king.

GREEK F—PROSE COMPOSITION

Saturday, June 22

9 a.m. One hour

Messengers came today from the Allies saying that the king has in mind to besiege our cities by land and sea with all his ships. If he does this before our great army is prepared, he will conquer all his enemies. Some people think, however, that our swift cruisers will prevent him from sending his soldiers and sailors away from his own land; but if he should try to do this, he would not stop until he made us all his slaves. So let us send both men and money as soon as possible and win if we can. And win we must, for whenever we see the king's men in our country, we know that we shall have to fight for our wives and children. If the messengers had not come to tell us this, I should not have written these words. Would that they were not true!

GREEK A1—GRAMMAR

Saturday, June 21

9 a.m. One hour

Do not translate the following passage, but answer the questions in order.

1 Ἐπεὶ δ' ἡσαν ἀφανεῖς, διῆλθε λόγος ὅτι διώκοι αὐτοὺς Κῦρος τριήρεσι·
 2 καὶ οἱ μὲν ηὔχοντο ὡς δειλοὺς ὄντας αὐτοὺς ληφθῆναι, οἱ δὲ ὥκτειρον εἰ
 3 ἀλώσουιντο. Κῦρος δὲ συγκαλέσας τοὺς στρατηγοὺς εἶπε· “Ἄπολελοίπασιν
 4 ἡμᾶς Ξενίας καὶ Πασίων. ἀλλ' εὖ γε μέντοι ἐπιστάσθων ὅτι οὗτε ἀποδεδρά-
 5 κασιν· οὐδα γάρ ὅπῃ οἴχονται· οὕτε ἀποπεφεύγασιν· ἔχω γάρ τριήρεις
 6 ώστε ἐλεῖν τὸ ἐκείνων πλοῖον· ἀλλὰ μὰ τοὺς θεοὺς οὐκ ἔγωγε αὐτοὺς διώξω,
 7 οὐδὲ ἔρει οὐδεὶς ὡς ἔγω ἔως μὲν ἀν παρῇ τις χρῶμαι, ἐπειδὰν δὲ ἀπιέναι
 8 βούληται, συλλαβών καὶ αὐτοὺς κακῶς ποιῶ καὶ τὰ χρήματα ἀποσυλῶ.
 9 ἀλλὰ ίόντων, εἰδότες ὅτι κακίους εἰσὶ περὶ ήμᾶς η̄ ήμεῖς περὶ ἐκείνους.”

Xenophon, *Anabasis*, i. 4. 7-8.

a) Locate *ληφθῆναι* (line 2), *ἀλώσουιντο* (l. 3), *ἐπιστάσθων* (l. 4), *ἐλεῖν* (l. 6), *παρῇ* (l. 7).
 (To locate a verb form, state its mood, voice, and tense, and, if finite, person and number, and tell what it comes from.)

b) Give at least one English word derived from the stem or root of each of the following words: *λόγος*, *στρατηγός*, *θεός*, *συλλαβών*.
 Define by derivation: *anarchy*, *euphony*, *diaphanous*.

c) Decline in the singular all genders, *ἀφανεῖς* (l. 1), *εἰδότες* (l. 9); in the plural all genders, *ὄντας* (l. 2). Decline *ἡμᾶς* (l. 4), singular and plural.

d) Give the principal parts of *ἀπολελοίπασιν* (l. 3), *βούληται* (l. 8), *ποιῶ* (l. 8).

e) Write a synopsis in the second person singular of *διῆλθε* (l. 1) in the tense and voice in which it stands; and give the infinitive and the nominative singular of the corresponding participle, all genders.

f) Inflect the subjunctive of *συλλαβών* (l. 8) and the indicative of *εἰδότες* (l. 9), each in the tense and voice in which it stands. Inflect *ποιῶ* (l. 8) in imperfect indicative active and in aorist optative middle.

g) Of what adjective is *εὖ* (l. 4) used as adverb? Give one comparative and one superlative of this adjective, with corresponding adverbs.

h) Account for the case of *τριήρεσι* (l. 1), *αὐτούς* (l. 2), *ἐκείνων* (l. 6), *θεούς* (l. 6).

i) Account for the mood and tense of *διώκοι* (l. 1), *ἀλώσουιντο* (l. 3), *ἐλεῖν* (l. 6), *βούληται* (l. 8).

GREEK A2—ELEMENTARY PROSE COMPOSITION**Saturday, June 21****9 a. m. One hour**

1. Cyrus did not wish to pursue his escaping generals with his boats.
2. If he had pursued them, he would have captured them.
3. No man ever said that Cyrus treated his soldiers badly.
4. So let us go to him in order to fight on his side.
5. But do not do this until we know where he is gone.
6. I do not fear that he will not give us all that we wish.
7. Would that he had not been killed in the battle.

GREEK F—PROSE COMPOSITION**Saturday, June 21****9 a.m. One hour**

On the following day the Greeks learned that Cyrus was dead. A herald from Artaxerxes now arrived at their camp, demanding that they surrender their arms. "If the king," replied the Greek generals, "thinks himself strong enough, let him come and take them." They themselves wished to make Ariaeus, who now commanded the army of Cyrus, king of Persia, but Ariaeus answered that the Persian nobles would not allow this; that he intended immediately to retreat, and that, if the Greeks wished to accompany him, they must come to him during the following night. This was accordingly done.

GREEK A1—GRAMMAR

Saturday, June 26

9 a.m. One hour

Do not write a translation of the following passage, but answer the questions in order.

1 Ἐξεπλάγη δέ, ὡς ἔοικε, καὶ βασιλεὺς τῇ ἐφόδῳ τοῦ στρατεύματος.
 2 ἔδήλωσε δὲ τοῦτο οἷς τῇ ὑστεραίᾳ ἔπραττε. προϊόνσης μέντοι τῆς νυκτὸς
 3 ταύτης καὶ τοῖς Ἐλλησι φόβος ἐμπίπτει, καὶ θόρυβος καὶ δοῦπος ἦν, οἷον
 4 εἰκὸς φόβου ἐμπεσόντος γίγνεσθαι. Κλέαρχος δὲ Τολμίδην Ἡλεῖον, ὃν
 5 ἐτύγχανεν ἔχων παρ' ἑαυτῷ κήρυκα ἄριστον τῶν τότε, ἀνειπεῖν ἐκέλευσε
 6 σιγὴν κατακηρύξαντα ὅτι προαγορεύουσιν οἱ ἄρχοντες, ὃς ἀν τὸν ἀφέντα
 7 τὸν ὄνον εἰς τὰ ὅπλα μηνύσῃ, ὅτι λήψεται μισθὸν τάλαντον ἀργυρίου. ἐπειὶ δὲ
 8 ταῦτα ἐκηρύχθη, ἔγνωσαν οἱ στρατιῶται ὅτι κενὸς ὁ φόβος εἴη καὶ οἱ
 9 ἄρχοντες σῶοι. ἀμα δὲ ὅρθρῳ παρήγγειλεν ὁ Κλέαρχος εἰς τάξιν τὰ ὅπλα
 10 τίθεσθαι τοὺς Ἐλληνας ἥπερ εἰχον ὅτε ἦν ἡ μάχη.

—Xenophon, *Anabasis* ii. 2. 18-21.

a) Locate ἐξεπλάγη (line 1), λήψεται (l. 7), ἔγνωσαν (l. 8), παρήγγειλεν (l. 9).
 (To locate a verb form, state its mood, voice, and tense, and, if finite, person and number, and tell what it comes from.)

b) Give at least one English word derived from the stem or root of each of the following words: γίγνεσθαι (l. 4), ἄριστον (l. 5), παρήγγειλεν (l. 9), τάξιν (l. 9).

Define by derivation *hydrophobia*, *cenotaph*, *hypothesis*.

c) Decline in agreement in the plural τῆς νυκτὸς ταύτης (l. 2). Decline in the singular, all genders, ἀφέντα (l. 6). Decline τάξιν (l. 9) singular and plural. Give the accusative singular and the accusative plural of βασιλεὺς (l. 1), στρατεύματος (l. 1).

d) Give the principal parts of ἔπραττε (l. 2), ἐτύγχανεν (l. 5), ἔγνωσαν (l. 8).

e) Write a synopsis in the third person singular of ἐμπεσόντος (l. 4) in the tense in which it stands; and give, in the same tense, the infinitive and the nominative singular, all genders, of the participle.

f) Inflect the future indicative active of παρήγγειλεν (l. 9); the aorist subjunctive passive of λήψεται (l. 7); the aorist indicative active of τίθεσθαι (l. 10); and the aorist optative of γίγνεσθαι (l. 4).

g) Why is ἐκηρύχθη (l. 8) in the singular number? Translate ἥπερ εἰχον (l. 10).

h) Account for the case of ἐφόδῳ (l. 1), ὑστεραίᾳ (l. 2), φόβου (l. 4).

i) Account for the mood of μηνύσῃ (l. 7), εἴη (l. 8); for the use of the participle ἔχων (l. 5).

GREEK A2—ELEMENTARY PROSE COMPOSITION**Saturday, June 26****9 a. m. One hour**

1. It was clear that the king was frightened by the approach of the Greeks.
2. If there had not been so much confusion in his own army, he would have known that the Greeks also were afraid.
3. On the next day heralds came from the king to consult about a truce.
4. Clearachus asked them what they wanted.
5. We shall do nothing until this is reported to the king.
6. Who will tell us what we ought to do?

GREEK F—PROSE COMPOSITION**Saturday, June 26****9 a.m. One hour**

The soldiers were angry at Cyrus when he said that his expedition was to be against the Great King and refused to follow him unless he increased their pay. Meanwhile Menon persuaded his men to cross the Euphrates river before the rest of the soldiers had decided what to do. Cyrus was so pleased at the conduct of Menon that he sent him valuable gifts. If Cyrus had not been killed he would have become king of the Persians in his brother's stead. For the Greeks conquered in the battle, and, as Clearachus said, "To the victors belongs the right to rule."

GREEK BG, B, AND G

GREEK *BG*—ANABASIS, I-IV, AND SIGHT TRANSLATION
OF ATTIC PROSE

GREEK *B*—ANABASIS, I-IV

GREEK *G*—SIGHT TRANSLATION OF ATTIC PROSE

GREEK BG—ANABASIS I-IV AND SIGHT TRANSLATION OF ATTIC PROSE

Saturday

9:00 a.m. Two hours

Candidates offering both Greek B and Greek G should take the combined examination, Greek BG.

The translation should be exact, but clear and idiomatic English is required. Read the sight passage through several times before beginning to write.

1. Translate into English:

1 Μετὰ δὲ τὸ δεῖπνον ἔτυχον ἐν περιπάτῳ ὅντες πρὸ τῶν ὅπλων Πρόξενος
2 καὶ Ξενοφῶν· καὶ προσελθὼν ἄνθρωπός τις ἡρώτησε τοὺς προφύλακας ποῦ
3 ἀνὸι Πρόξενον ἦ Κλέαρχον· Μένωνα δὲ οὐκ ἔζητε, καὶ ταῦτα παρ'
4 Ἀριαίον ὡν τοῦ Μένωνος ξένου. ἐπεὶ δὲ Πρόξενος εἶπεν ὅτι, "Αὐτὸς εἴμι δὲ
5 ζῆτεῖς," εἶπεν ὁ ἄνθρωπος τάδε. "Ἐπεμψέ με Ἀριαῖος καὶ Ἀρτάζος, πιστοὶ
6 ὅντες Κύρως καὶ εὖνοι ὑμῖν, καὶ κελεύοντι φυλάττεσθαι μὴ ὑμῖν ἐπιθῶνται τῆς
7 νυκτὸς οἱ βάρβαροι· ἔστι δὲ στράτευμα πολὺ ἐν τῷ πλησίον παραδείσῳ.
8 καὶ παρὰ τὴν γέφυραν τοῦ Τίγρητος ποταμοῦ πέμψαι κελεύοντι φυλακήν, ὡς
9 διανοεῖται αὐτὴν λῦσαι Τισσαφέρνης τῆς νυκτός, ἐὰν δύνηται, ὡς μὴ διαβῆτε
10 ἀλλ' ἐν μέσῳ ἀποληφθῆτε τοῦ ποταμοῦ καὶ τῆς διώρυχος."—ii. 4. 15-17.

- Explain the mood of ὅιοι (l. 3), ἐπιθῶνται (l. 6), διαβῆτε (l. 9). Comment on the use of ὅντες in l. 1.
- Account for the case of ξένου (l. 4), the second ὑμῖν in l. 6, νυκτός (l. 7).
- Give the first person singular of the present indicative active of ὅιοι (l. 3), διαβῆτε (l. 9), ἀποληφθῆτε (l. 10).

What does Xenophon say about the character of Clearchus?

2. Translate into English:

1 Ξενοφῶν δὲ ὅναρ εἶδεν· ἔδοξεν ἐν πέδαις δεδέσθαι, αὗται δὲ αὐτῷ
2 αὐτόμαται περιρρυῆναι, ὡστε λυθῆναι καὶ διαβαίνειν ὁπόσον ἔβούλετο.
3 ἐπεὶ δὲ ὅρθρος ἦν, ἔρχεται πρὸς τὸν Χειρίσοφον καὶ λέγει ὅτι ἐλπίδας ἔχει
4 καλῶς ἐσεσθαι, καὶ διηγεῖται αὐτῷ τὸ ὅναρ. ὁ δὲ ἥδετό τε καὶ ὡς τάχιστα
5 ἔως ὑπέφαινεν ἔθυνοντο πάντες παρόντες οἱ στρατηγοί. καὶ τὰ ιερὰ καλὰ ἦν
6 εὐθὺς ἐπὶ τοῦ πρώτου. καὶ ἀπόντες ἀπὸ τῶν ιερῶν οἱ στρατηγοὶ καὶ λοχα-
7 γοὶ παρήγγελλον τῇ στρατιᾷ ἀριστοποιεῖσθαι.—iv. 3. 8-9.

- Account for the case of αὗται (l. 1), αὐτῷ (l. 1), αὐτῷ (l. 4).
- What form is περιρρυῆναι in l. 2? Account for the difference in tense between δεδέσθαι and περιρρυῆναι.

(SEE NEXT PAGE)

c) What is the force of διά in διαβαίνειν (l. 2)? in διηγεῖται (l. 4)?

d) Can you describe any other dream mentioned in the *Anabasis*?

3. Translate into English:

(As the omens for departure are unfavorable, Xenophon proposes a foraging expedition.
Again the omens fail.)

'Εκ τούτου συνελθόντων εἶπε πάλιν Ξενοφῶν, “Ω ἄνδρες, ἐπὶ μὲν τῇ πορείᾳ, ως ὁρᾶτε, τὰ ιερὰ οὕπω γίγνεται· τῶν δ' ἐπιτηδείων ὅρῶ νῦμας δεομένους· ἀνάγκη οὖν μοι δοκεῖ εἶναι θύεσθαι περὶ αὐτοῦ τούτου.” ἀναστάς τις εἶπε, “Καὶ εἰκότως ἄρα ήμῦν οὐ γίγνεται τὰ ιερά· ως γὰρ ἐγώ ἀπὸ τοῦ αὐτομάτου¹ χθὲς² ἥκοντος πλοίου ἥκουσά τινος ὅτι Κλέανδρος δὲ ἐκ Βυζαντίου ἀρμοστής³ μέλλει ἔξειν πλοῖα καὶ τριήρεις ἔχων.” ἐκ τούτου ἀναμένειν μὲν πᾶσιν ἔδοκε· ἐπὶ δὲ τὰ ἐπιτήδεια ἀνάγκη ἦν ἔξιέναι. καὶ ἐπὶ τούτῳ πάλιν ἐθύετο εἰς τρίς, καὶ οὐκ ἐγίγνετο τὰ ιερά· καὶ ἥδη καὶ ἐπὶ σκηνὴν ἴοντες τὴν Ξενοφῶντος ἐλεγον ὅτι οὐκ ἔχοιεν τὰ ἐπιτήδεια. δὲ δ' οὐκ ἀν ἔφη ἔξαγαγεῖν μὴ γιγνομένων τῶν ιερῶν. καὶ πάλιν τῇ ὑστεραίᾳ ἐθύετο, καὶ σχεδόν τι⁴ πᾶσα ἡ στρατιά, διὰ τὸ μέλειν ἄπασιν, ἐκυκλοῦντο περὶ τὰ ιερά· τὰ δὲ θύματα⁵ ἐπελελοίπει. οἱ δὲ στρατηγοὶ ἔξῆγον μὲν οὖν, συνεκάλεσαν δέ. εἶπεν οὖν Ξενοφῶν, “Ισως οἱ πολέμοι συνειλεγμένοι εἰσὶν καὶ ἀνάγκη μάχεσθαι· εἰ οὖν καταλιπόντες τὰ σκεύη ἐν τῷ ἐρυμνῷ χωρίῳ ως εἰς μάχην παρεσκευασμένοι ἰοιμεν, ισως ἀν τὰ ιερὰ προχωροίη ημῖν.” ἀκούσαντες δ' οἱ στρατιῶται ἀνέκραγον ως οὐδὲν δέον⁶ εἰς τὸ χωρίον ἄγειν, ἀλλὰ θύεσθαι ως τάχιστα.—*Anabasis* vi. 4. 17-22.

¹ ἀπὸ τοῦ αὐτομάτου, by chance. ² χθές, yesterday. ³ ἀρμοστής, (Spartan) governor, harmost.

⁴ σχεδόν τι, pretty nearly. ⁵ θύματα, victims. ⁶ δέον, supply έστι.

GREEK B—ANABASIS, I-IV

The translation should be exact, but clear and idiomatic English is required.

1. Translate into English:

1 Μετὰ δὲ τὸ δεῖπνον ἔτυχον ἐν περιπάτῳ ὅντες πρὸ τῶν ὅπλων Πρόξενος
 2 καὶ Ξενοφῶν· καὶ προσελθὼν ἄνθρωπός τις ἡρώησε τοὺς προφύλακας ποῦ
 3 ἀν ἵδοι Πρόξενον ἢ Κλέαρχον· Μένωνα δὲ οὐκ ἔζητε, καὶ ταῦτα παρ'
 4 Ἀριαίου ὡν τοῦ Μένωνος ξένου. ἐπεὶ δὲ Πρόξενος εἶπεν ὅτι “Αὐτός εἰμι δύ⁵
 5 ζητεῖς,” εἶπεν ὁ ἄνθρωπος τάδε. “Ἐπεμψέ με Ἀριαῖος καὶ Ἀρτάσος,
 6 πιστοὶ ὅντες Κύρων καὶ εὖνοι ὑμῖν, καὶ κελεύουσι φυλάττεσθαι μὴ ὑμῖν ἐπι-
 7 θῶνται τῆς νυκτὸς οἱ βάρβαροι· ἔστι δὲ στράτευμα πολὺ ἐν τῷ πλησίον
 8 παραδείσω. καὶ παρὰ τὴν γέφυραν τοῦ Τίγρητος ποταμοῦ πέμψαι κελεύουσι
 9 φυλακήν, ὡς διανοεῖται αὐτὴν λῦσαι Τισσαφέρνης τῆς νυκτός, ἐὰν δύνηται,
 10 ὡς μὴ διαβῆτε ἀλλ' ἐν μέσῳ ἀποληφθῆτε τοῦ ποταμοῦ καὶ τῆς διώρυχος.”
 —ii. 4. 15-17.

a) Explain the mood of *ἴδοι* (l. 3), *ἐπιθῶνται* (l. 6), *διαβῆτε* (l. 10). Comment on the use of *ὅντες* in l. 1.

b) Account for the case of *ξένου* (l. 4), the second *ὑμῖν* in l. 6, *νυκτός* (l. 7).

c) Give the first person singular of the present indicative active of *ἴδοι* (l. 3), *διαβῆτε* (l. 10), *ἀποληφθῆτε* (l. 10).

d) What does Xenophon say about the character of Proxenus?

2. Translate into English:

1 Ἐνταῦθα τὴν μὲν ὑστεραίαν ἐπανεχώρουν εἰς τοῦμπαλιν εἰς τὰς ἀκαύσ-
 2 τοὺς κώμας, κατακαύσαντες ἔνθεν ἔξησαν· ὡστε οἱ πολέμοι οὐ προσή-
 3 λαυνον, ἀλλὰ ἔθεωντο καὶ ὅμοιοι ἡσαν θαυμάζουσιν ὅποι ποτὲ τρέψονται οἱ
 4 Ἑλληνες καὶ τί ἐν νῷ ἔχοιεν. Ἐνταῦθα οἱ μὲν ἄλλοι στρατιῶται ἐπὶ τὰ
 5 ἐπιτήδεια ἥσαν· οἱ δὲ στρατηγοὶ πάλιν συνῆλθον, καὶ συναγαγόντες τοὺς
 6 ἑαλωκότας ἥλεγχον τὴν κύκλω πᾶσαν χώραν τίς ἐκάστη εἴη. οἱ δὲ ἔλεγον
 7 ὅτι τὰ μὲν πρὸς μεσημβρίαν τῆς ἐπὶ Βαβυλῶνα εἴη καὶ Μηδίαν, δι' ἥσπερ
 8 ἥκοιεν, ἡ δὲ πρὸς ἔω ἐπὶ Σοῦσά τε καὶ Ἐκβάτανα φέροι, ἔνθα θερίζειν
 9 λέγεται βασιλεύς, ἡ δὲ διαβάντι τὸν ποταμὸν πρὸς ἐσπέραν ἐπὶ Λυδίαν καὶ
 10 Ἰωνίαν φέροι. —iii. 5. 13-15.

a) Give the derivation of *ἀκαύστους* (l. 1), *μεσημβρίαν* (l. 7).

b) Where is *ἑαλωκότας* (l. 6) made? Comment on its use here.

c) Explain the mood of *ἔχοιεν* (l. 4), *εἴη* (l. 7).

d) Account for the case of *ὑστεραίαν* (l. 1), *τῆς* (l. 7), *διαβάντι* (l. 9).

(SEE NEXT PAGE)

3. Translate into English:

1 Ξενοφῶν δὲ ὅναρ εἶδεν· ἔδοξεν ἐν πέδαις δεδέσθαι, αὐται δὲ αὐτῷ αὐτό-
2 μαται περιρρυῆναι, ὥστε λυθῆναι καὶ διαβαίνειν ὅπόσον ἐβούλετο. ἐπεὶ δὲ
3 ὅρθρος ἦν, ἔρχεται πρὸς τὸν Χειρίσοφον καὶ λέγει ὅτι ἐλπίδας ἔχει καλῶς
4 ἐσεσθαι, καὶ διηγεῖται αὐτῷ τὸ ὅναρ. ὁ δὲ ἥδετό τε καὶ ὡς τάχιστα ἔως
5 ὑπέφαινεν ἐθύνοντο πάντες παρόντες οἱ στρατηγοί· καὶ τὰ ιερὰ καλὰ ἦν
6 εἰθὺς ἐπὶ τοῦ πρώτου. καὶ ἀπιόντες ἀπὸ τῶν ιερῶν οἱ στρατηγοὶ καὶ λοχαγοὶ
7 παρήγγελλον τῇ στρατιᾷ ἀριστοποιεῖσθαι.—iv. 3. 8-9.

a) Account for the case of αὐται (l. 1), αὐτῷ (l. 1), αὐτῷ (l. 4).
b) What form is περιρρυῆναι in line 2? Account for the difference in tense
between δεδέσθαι and περιρρυῆναι.
c) What is the force of διά in διαβαίνειν (l. 2)? in διηγεῖται (l. 4)?
d) Can you describe any other dream mentioned in the Anabasis?

1916

GREEK G—SIGHT TRANSLATION OF ATTIC PROSE

Read the passage through several times before beginning to write. The translation
should be exact, but clear and idiomatic English is required.

Translate into English:

(As the omens for departure are unfavorable, Xenophon proposes a foraging
expedition. Again the omens fail.)

Ἐκ τούτου συνελθόντων εἶπε πάλιν Ξενοφῶν, “Ὦ ἄνδρες, ἐπὶ μὲν τῇ πορείᾳ,
ώς ὁρᾶτε, τὰ ιερὰ οὐπω γίγνεται· τῶν δ' ἐπιτηδείων ὁρῶ ὑμᾶς δεομένους·
ἀνάγκη οὖν μοι δοκεῖ εἶναι θύεσθαι περὶ αὐτοῦ τούτου.” ἀναστάς τις εἶπε, “Καὶ
εἰκότως ἄρα ήμῦν οὐ γίγνεται τὰ ιερά· ὡς γὰρ ἐγὼ ἀπὸ τοῦ αὐτομάτου¹ χθὲς²
ῆκοντος πλοίου ἥκουσά τινος ὅτι Κλέανδρος ὁ ἐκ Βυζαντίου ἀρμοστής³ μέλλει
ῆξειν πλοῦνα καὶ τριήρεις ἔχων.” ἐκ δὲ τούτου ἀναμένειν μὲν πᾶσιν ἐδόκει· ἐπὶ
δὲ τὰ ἐπιτήδεια ἀνάγκη ἦν ἔξεναι. καὶ ἐπὶ τούτῳ πάλιν ἐθύετο εἰς τρίς, καὶ οὐκ
ἐγίγνετο τὰ ιερά· καὶ ἥδη καὶ ἐπὶ σκηνὴν ἴόντες τὴν Ξενοφῶντος ἔλεγον ὅτι οὐκ
ἔχοιεν τὰ ἐπιτήδεια. ὁ δ' οὐκ ἀν ἔφη ἔξαγαγεῖν μὴ γιγνομένων τῶν ιερῶν. καὶ
πάλιν τῇ ὑστεραίᾳ ἐθύετο, καὶ σχεδόν τι⁴ πᾶσα ἡ στρατιά, διὰ τὸ μέλειν
ἀπασιν, ἐκυκλοῦντο περὶ τὰ ιερά· τὰ δὲ θύματα⁵ ἐπελελοίπει. οἱ δὲ στρατηγοὶ⁶
ἔξῆγον μὲν οὐ, συνεκάλεσαν δέ. εἶπεν οὖν Ξενοφῶν, “Ισως οἱ πολέμοι συνειλεγ-
μένοι εἰσὶ καὶ ἀνάγκη μάχεσθαι· εἰ οὖν καταλιπόντες τὰ σκεύη ἐν τῷ ἐρυμνῷ
χωρίῳ ὡς εἰς μάχην παρεσκευασμένοι ἴομεν, ίσως ἀν τὰ ιερὰ προχωροίη ήμῦν.”
ἀκούσαντες δ' οἱ στρατιῶται ἀνέκραγον ὡς οὐδὲν δέον⁶ εἰς τὸ χωρίον ἄγειν, ἀλλὰ
θύεσθαι ὡς τάχιστα.—*Anabasis* vi. 4. 17-22.

¹ ἀπὸ τοῦ αὐτομάτου, by chance. ² χθὲς, yesterday. ³ ἀρμοστής, (Spartan) governor, *harmost*.

⁴ σχεδόν τι, pretty nearly. ⁵ θύματα, victims. ⁶ δέον, supply *εστί*.

GREEK BG—ANABASIS I-IV AND SIGHT TRANSLATION OF ATTIC PROSE

Saturday

9 a.m. Two hours

The translation should be exact, but clear and idiomatic English is required. Read the sight passage through several times before beginning to write.

1. Translate into English:

1 Ποταμὸς δ' εἰ μὲν τις καὶ ἄλλος ἄρα ἡμῖν ἔστι διαβατέος οὐκ οἶδα· τὸν
2 δ' οὖν Εὐφράτην ἵσμεν ὅτι ἀδύνατον διαβῆναι κωλυόντων πολεμίων. οὐ μὲν
3 δή, ἀν μάχεσθαι δέη, ἵππεῖς εἰσυν ἡμῖν σύμμαχοι, τῶν δὲ πολεμίων ἵππεῖς
4 εἰσιν οἱ πλεῖστοι καὶ πλείστου ἄξιοι· ὥστε νικῶντες μὲν τίνα ἀν ἀποκτεί-
5 ναιμεν; ἡττωμένων δὲ οὐδένα οἶδον τε σωθῆναι. ἐγὼ μὲν οὖν βασιλέα, φ
6 οὗτο πολλά ἔστι τὰ σύμμαχα, εἴπερ προθυμεῖται ἡμᾶς ἀπολέσαι, οὐκ οἶδα δ
7 τι δεῖ αὐτὸν ὅμοσαι καὶ δεξιὰν δοῦναι καὶ θεοὺς ἐπιορκῆσαι.—ii. 4. 6-7.

- a) Explain the case of *ἡμῖν* (l. 1), *ἡμῖν* (l. 3), *πλείστου* (l. 4), *ἡττωμένων* (l. 5).
- b) What is the force of the participle *νικῶντες* (l. 4)? How may the same idea be expressed in the form of a clause?
- c) Account for the mood of *δέη* (l. 3), *ἀποκτείναιμεν* (ll. 4, 5).
- d) Who said these words, and on what occasion?

2. Translate into English:

1 Ενταῦθα Ἰερώνυμος Ἡλεῖος πρεσβύτατος ὡν τῶν Προξένου λοχαγῶν
2 ἥρχετο λέγειν ὅδε. “Ἡμῖν, ὡ ἄνδρες στρατηγοί καὶ λοχαγοί, ὄρῶσι τὰ
3 παρόντα ἔδοξε καὶ αὐτοῖς συνελθεῖν καὶ ὑμᾶς παρακαλέσαι, ὅπως βουλευσαίμεθα
4 εἴ τι δυναίμεθα ἀγαθόν. λέξον δ,” ἔφη, “καὶ σύ, ὡ Ξενοφῶν, ἀπέρ καὶ πρὸς
5 ἡμᾶς.” ἐκ τούτου λέγει τάδε Ξενοφῶν. “Ἀλλὰ ταῦτα μὲν δὴ πάντες
6 ἐπιστάμεθα ὅτι βασιλεὺς καὶ Τισσαφέρνης οὓς μὲν ἔδυνήθησαν συνειλήφασιν.
7 ἡμῶν, τοῖς δ' ἄλλοις δῆλον ὅτι ἐπιβούλευονσιν, ὡς ἦν δύνωνται ἀπολέσωσιν.
8 ἡμῖν δέ γε οἷμαι πάντα ποιητέα ως μήποτε ἐπὶ τοῖς βαρβάροις γενώμεθα,
9 ἀλλὰ μᾶλλον ἐκεῖνοι ἐφ' ἡμῖν.”—iii. 1. 34-35.

- a) Explain the syntax of *ὄρῶσι* (l. 2), *ἀπολέσωσιν* (l. 7).
- b) Where is *ἀπολέσωσιν* made? Give the first person singular of the present indicative active of *συνειλήφασιν* (l. 6).
- c) What is the force of *παρά* in *παρόντα* (l. 3)? in *παρακαλέσαι* (l. 3)?

(SEE NEXT PAGE)

3. Translate into English:

[*Thebes, Athens, and other states have taken up arms against Sparta. The Spartans recall King Agesilaus, who has been fighting the Persians in Asia.*]

Οι δὲ Λακεδαιμόνιοι ἐπεὶ σαφῶς ἥσθοντο τὰς μεγίστας πόλεις συνεστηκύιας¹ ἐπὶ πολέμῳ πρὸς ἑαυτούς, ἐν κυνδύνῳ τε τὴν πόλιν ἐνόμισαν καὶ στρατεύειν ἀναγκαῖον ἡγήσαντο εἶναι. καὶ αὐτὸλ μὲν ταῦτα παρεσκευάζοντο, εὐθὺς δὲ καὶ ἐπὶ τὸν Ἀγησίλαον πέμπουσιν Ἐπικυδίδαν. ὁ δ' ἐπεὶ ἀφίκετο, 5 τά τε ἄλλα διηγεῖτο² ὡς ἔχοι καὶ δτι ἡ πόλις ἐπιστέλλοι αὐτῷ βοηθεῖν ὡς τάχιστα τῇ πατρίδι. ὁ δὲ Ἀγησίλαος ἐπεὶ ἥκουσε, χαλεπῶς μὲν ἥνεγκεν, ἐνθυμούμενος οἴων τιμῶν καὶ οἴων ἐλπίδων ἀποστεροῦτο,³ ὅμως δὲ συγκαλέσας τὸν συμμάχους ἐδήλωσε τὰ ὑπὸ τῆς πόλεως παραγγελλόμενα, καὶ εἰπεν δτι ἀναγκαῖον εἶναι βοηθεῖν τῇ πατρίδι. “Ἐὰν μέντοι ἔκεινα⁴ καλῶς γένηται, εὐ 10 ἐπίστασθε,” ἔφη, “ὦ ἄνδρες σύμμαχοι, δτι οὐ μὴ ἐπιλάθωμαι⁵ ὑμῶν, ἀλλὰ πάλιν παρέσομαι πράξων ὃν ὑμεῖς δεῖσθε.” ἀκούσαντες δὲ ταῦτα πολλοὶ μὲν ἐδάκρυσαν, πάντες δ' ἐψηφίσαντο βοηθεῖν μετ' Ἀγησιλάου τῇ Λακεδαιμονί. εἰ δὲ καλῶς τάκε γένοιτο, λαβόντες αὐτὸν πάλιν ἥκειν εἰς τὴν Ἀσίαν. καὶ οἱ μὲν δὴ συνεσκευάζοντο ὡς ἀκολουθήσοντες. ὁ δ' Ἀγησίλαος ἐν τῇ Ἀσίᾳ 15 κατέλιπεν Εὔξενον ἀρμοστὴν⁶ καὶ φρουρὸύς παρ' αὐτῷ οὐκ ἔλαττον τετρακισχιλίων, ἵνα δύναιτο διασώζειν τὰς πόλεις.

—Xenophon, *Hellenica* iv. 2. 1-5.

¹ συνεστηκύιας, from συνίσταμαι, *get together, combine.* ² διηγεῖτο, from διηγέομαι, *tell, relate.*

³ ἀποστεροῦτο, from ἀποστερέω, *deprive.* ⁴ ἔκεινα = τὰ ἔκει, compare 1. 13. ⁵ ἐπιλάθωμαι, from ἐπιλανθάνομαι, *forget.* ⁶ ἀρμοστὴν, (*Spartan*) *governor, harmost.*

GREEK B—ANABASIS, I-IV

Saturday

9 a.m. Two hours

The translation should be exact, but clear and idiomatic English is required.

1. Translate into English:

1 Ποταμὸς δ' εἰ μέν τις καὶ ἄλλος ἄρα ἡμῖν ἔστι διαβατέος οὐκ οἶδα. τὸν
 2 δ' οὖν Εὐφράτην ἵσμεν ὅτι ἀδύνατον διαβῆναι καλυσόντων πολεμίων. οὐ μὲν
 3 δή, ἀν μάχεσθαι δέῃ, ἵππεῖς εἰσιν ἡμῖν σύμμαχοι, τῶν δὲ πολεμίων ἵππεῖς
 4 εἰσιν οἱ πλεῖστοι καὶ πλείστου ἄξιοι. ὥστε νικῶντες μὲν τίνα ἀν ἀποκτεῖ-
 5 ναιμεν; ἡττωμένων δὲ οὐδένα οἶόν τε σωθῆναι. ἐγὼ μὲν οὖν βασιλέα, ὁ
 6 οὗτο πολλά ἔστι τὰ σύμμαχα, εἴπερ προθυμεῖται ἡμᾶς ἀπολέσαι, οὐκ οἶδα δ
 7 τι δεῖ αὐτὸν ὅμόσαι καὶ δεξιὰν δοῦναι καὶ θεοὺς ἐπιορκῆσαι.—ii. 4. 6-7.

a) Explain the case of ἡμῖν (l. 1), ἡμῖν (l. 3), πλείστου (l. 4), ἡττωμένων (l. 5).
 b) What is the force of the participle νικῶντες (l. 4)? How may the same idea be expressed in the form of a clause?
 c) Account for the mood of δέῃ (l. 3), ἀποκτείναιμεν (ll. 4, 5).
 d) Who said these words, and on what occasion?

2. Translate into English:

1 Ἐνταῦθα Ἱερώνυμος Ἡλεῖος πρεσβύτατος ὡν τῶν Προξένου λοχαγῶν
 2 ἤρχετο λέγειν ὡδε. “‘Ημῖν, ὡ ἄνδρες στρατηγοὶ καὶ λοχαγοί, δρῶσι τὰ
 3 παρόντα ἔδοξε καὶ αὐτοῖς συνελθεῖν καὶ ὑμᾶς παρακαλέσαι, ὅπως βουλευσαίμεθα
 4 εἴ τι δυναίμεθα ἀγαθόν. λέξον δ’,” ἔφη, “καὶ σύ, ὡ Ξενοφῶν, ἀπερ καὶ πρὸς
 5 ἡμᾶς.” ἐκ τούτου λέγει τάδε Ξενοφῶν. “‘Αλλὰ ταῦτα μὲν δὴ πάντες
 6 ἐπιστάμεθα ὅτι βασιλεὺς καὶ Τισαφέρνης οὖς μὲν ἔδυνήθησαν συνειλήφασιν
 7 ἡμῶν, τοῖς δ’ ἄλλοις δῆλον ὅτι ἐπιβούλευονσιν, ὡς ἦν δύνωνται ἀπολέσωσιν.
 8 ἡμῖν δέ γε οἷμα πάντα ποιητέα ὡς μήποτε ἐπὶ τοῖς βαρβάροις γενώμεθα,
 9 ἀλλὰ μᾶλλον ἐκεῖνοι ἐφ’ ἡμῖν.’”—iii. 1. 34, 35.

a) Explain the syntax of δρῶσι (l. 2), ἀπολέσωσιν (l. 7).
 b) Where is ἀπολέσωσιν made? Give the first person singular of the present indicative active of συνειλήφασιν (l. 6).
 c) What is the force of παρά in παρόντα (l. 3)? in παρακαλέσαι (l. 3)?

3. Translate into English:

1 Καὶ ταῦτην μὲν τὴν ἡμέραν οὕτως ἐπορεύθησαν, τὰ μέν τι μαχόμενοι τὰ
 2 δὲ καὶ ἀναπαυόμενοι. εἰς δὲ τὴν ὑστεραίαν γίγνεται χειμῶν πολύς, ἀναγκαῖον
 3 δ’ ἦν πορεύεσθαι· οὐ γάρ ἦν ἱκανὰ τάπιτήδεια. καὶ ἡγεῖτο μὲν Χειρίσοφος,
 4 ὡπισθοφυλάκει δὲ Ξενοφῶν. καὶ οἱ πολέμιοι ἵσχυρῶς ἐπετίθεντο, καὶ στενῶν
 5 ὅντων τῶν χωρίων ἐγγὺς προσιόντες ἐτόξευον καὶ ἐσφενδόνων· ὥστε ἡναγκά-
 6 ζοντο οἱ Ἑλληνες ἐπιδιώκοντες καὶ πάλιν ἀναχάζοντες σχολῇ πορεύεσθαι·
 7 καὶ θαμινὰ παρήγγελλεν δὲ Ξενοφῶν ὑπομένειν, ὅτε οἱ πολέμιοι ἵσχυρῶς
 8 ἐπικέοιντο.—iv. 1. 14-16.

(SEE NEXT PAGE)

a) Give the two words from which *ώπισθοφυλάκει* (l. 4) is derived.

b) Explain the mood of *πορεύεσθαι* (l. 3) and *πορεύεσθαι* (l. 6), and the mood and tense of *ἐπικέόντο* (l. 8).

c) What part did Chirisophus take in the Retreat? What kind of troops made up his command?

1917

GREEK G—SIGHT TRANSLATION OF ATTIC PROSE

Saturday

9 a.m. Two hours

Read the passage through several times before beginning to write. The translation should be exact, but clear and idiomatic English is required.

Translate into English:

[*Thebes, Athens, and other states have taken up arms against Sparta. The Spartans recall King Agesilaus, who has been fighting the Persians in Asia.*]

Οι δὲ Λακεδαιμόνιοι ἐπεὶ σαφῶς ἥσθοντο τὰς μεγίστας πόλεις συνεστηκύιας¹ ἐπὶ πολέμῳ πρὸς ἑαυτούς, ἐν κινδύνῳ τε τὴν πόλιν ἐνόμισαν καὶ στρατεύειν ἀναγκαῖον ἡγήσαντο εἶναι. καὶ αὐτὸι μὲν ταῦτα παρεσκευάζοντο, εὐθὺς δὲ καὶ ἐπὶ τὸν Ἀγησίλαον πέμπουσιν Ἐπικυδίδαν. ὁ δὲ ἐπεὶ ἀφίκετο, 5 τὰ τε ἄλλα διηγεῖτο² ὡς ἔχοι καὶ ὅτι ἡ πόλις ἐπιστέλλοι αὐτῷ βοηθεῖν ὡς τάχιστα τῇ πατρίδι. ὁ δὲ Ἀγησίλαος ἐπεὶ ἤκουσε, χαλεπῶς μὲν ἦνεγκεν, ἐνθυμούμενος οἵων τιμῶν καὶ οἵων ἐλπίδων ἀποστερῶντο,³ δύμως δὲ συγκαλέσας τοὺς συμμάχους ἐδήλωσε τὰ ὑπὸ τῆς πόλεως παραγγελλόμενα, καὶ ἐπεν δὲ 10 ἀναγκαῖον εἴη βοηθεῖν τῇ πατρίδι. “Ἐὰν μέντοι ἔκεινα⁴ καλῶς γένηται, εὐ ἐπιστασθε,” ἔφη, “ὦ ἄνδρες σύμμαχοι, ὅτι οὐ μὴ ἐπιλάθωμαι⁵ ὑμῶν, ἀλλὰ πάλιν παρέσομαι πράξων ὃν ὑμεῖς δεῖσθε.” ἀκούσαντες δὲ ταῦτα πολλοὶ μὲν ἐδάκρυσαν, πάντες δὲ ἐψήφισαντο βοηθεῖν μετ' Ἀγησιλάου τῇ Λακεδαιμονίῳ. εἰ δὲ καλῶς τάκε γένοιτο, λαβόντες αὐτὸν πάλιν ἡκειν εἰς τὴν Ἀσίαν. καὶ 15 οἱ μὲν δὴ συνεσκευάζοντο ὡς ἀκολουθήσοντες. ὁ δὲ Ἀγησίλαος ἐν μὲν τῇ Ἀσίᾳ κατέλιπεν Εὔξενον ἀρμοστήν⁶ καὶ φρουρούς παρ' αὐτῷ οὐκ ἀλλαττον τετρακισχιλίων, ἵνα δύναιτο διασώζειν τὰς πόλεις. αὐτὸς δὲ δρῶν ὅτι οἱ πολλοὶ τῶν στρατιωτῶν μένειν ἐπεθύμουν μᾶλλον ἢ ἔφεν “Ἐλληνας στρατεύεσθαι, βουλόμενος ὡς βελτίστους καὶ πλείστους ἄγειν μεθ' ἑαυτοῦ, ἀθλα προσθηκέ⁷ ταῖς πόλεσιν, ἥτις ἄριστον στράτευμα πέμποι, καὶ τῶν μισθοφόρων 20 τοῖς λοχαγοῖς, ὅστις εὐπολότατον λόχον ἔχων συστρατεύοιτο καὶ διπλιτῶν καὶ τοξοτῶν καὶ πελταστῶν.—Xenophon, *Hellenica* iv. 2. 1-5.

¹ συνεστηκύιας, from συνισταμαι, *get together, combine*. ² διηγεῖτο, from διηγέομαι, *tell, relate*.

³ ἀποστερῶντο, from ἀποστέρω, *deprive*. ⁴ ἔκεινα = τὰ ἔκει, compare l. 13. ⁵ ἐπιλάθωμαι, from ἐπιλανάνομαι, *forget*. ⁶ ἀρμοστήν, (*Spartan*) *governor, harmost*. ⁷ προσθηκε, contracted from προ-ξήηκε.

GREEK BG—ANABASIS I-IV AND SIGHT TRANSLATION OF ATTIC PROSE

Saturday, June 22

9 a.m. Two hours

The translation should be exact, but clear and idiomatic English is required.

1. Translate into English:

1 Εἰ δὲ μήθ' οἱ ποταμοὶ διήσουσιν ἡγεμών τε μηδεὶς ἡμῖν φανεῖται, οὐδ' ὡς
2 ἡμῖν γε ἀθυμητέον. ἐπιστάμεθα γὰρ Μυσούς, οὓς οὐκ ἀν ἡμῶν φαίμεν
3 βελτίους εἶναι, ὅτι ἐν βασιλέως χώρᾳ πολλάς τε καὶ εὐδαίμονας καὶ μεγάλας
4 πόλεις οἰκούσιν, ἐπιστάμεθα δὲ Πισίδας ὡσαντως, Λυκάονας δὲ καὶ αὐτοὶ^ς
5 εἴδομεν δτι ἐν τοῖς πεδίοις τὰ ἐρυμνὰ καταλαβόντες τὴν τούτων χώραν
6 καρποῦνται· καὶ ἡμᾶς δ' ἀν ἔφην ἔγωγε χρῆναι μήπω φανερούς εἶναι οἰκαδε^ς
7 ώρμημένους, ἀλλὰ κατασκευάζεσθαι ὡς αὐτοῦ οἰκήσοντας.—iii. 2. 23-24.

- a) What form of what verb is διήσουσιν (l. 1.)? φανεῖται (l. 1.)?
- b) Account for the case of ἡμῖν (l. 2.), ἡμῶν (l. 2.).
- c) Account for the mood of φαίμεν (l. 2.), ἔφην (l. 6.).
- d) Explain the formation of ἀθυμητέον (l. 2.).

2. Translate into English:

1 Μετὰ δὲ τοῦτον Ξενοφῶν εἶπεν· 'Ἐγώ δ' οὕτω γιγνώσκω. εἰ μὲν ἀνάγκη^ς
2 ἐστὶ μάχεσθαι, τοῦτο δεῖ παρασκευάσασθαι ὅπως ὡς κράτιστα μαχούμεθα.
3 εὶ δὲ βουλόμεθα ὡς ῥᾶστα ὑπερβάλλειν, τοῦτό μοι δοκεῖ σκεπτέον εἶναι ὅπως
4 ώς ἐλάχιστα μὲν τραύματα λάβωμεν, ὡς ἐλάχιστα δὲ σώματα ἀνδρῶν ἀπο-
5 βάλωμεν. τὸ μὲν οὖν ὄρος ἐστὶ τὸ ὄρώμενον πλέον ἡ ἐφ' ἔξηκοντα στάδια,
6 ἄνδρες δ' οὐδαμοῦ φυλάττοντες ἡμᾶς φανεροί εἰσιν ἀλλ' ἡ κατ' αὐτὴν τὴν
7 δόδν· πολὺ οὖν κρείττον τοῦ ἐρήμου ὄρους καὶ κλέψαι τι πειρᾶσθαι λαθόντας
8 ἡ ἀρπάσαι φθάσαντας, εἰ δυναίμεθα, μᾶλλον ἡ πρὸς ἵσχυρὰ χωρία καὶ
9 ἀνθρώπους παρεσκευασμένους μάχεσθαι.—iv. 6. 10-11.

- a) What form of what verb is μαχούμεθα (l. 2.)? ἀποβάλωμεν (l. 4.)?
- b) Account for the mood of λάβωμεν (l. 4.). What construction is more regular with words like σκεπτέον (l. 3.)?
- c) Account for the case of ὄρους (l. 7.).
- d) Give the other degrees of comparison of ῥᾶστα (l. 3.), πλέον (l. 5.).

3. Translate into English:

[*Xenophon announces the policy of the army in regard to provisions; if a market is provided they buy; if not, they are compelled to seize what they need.*]

Πρὸς τὰῦτα ἀναστὰς Ξενοφῶν ὑπὲρ τῶν στρατιωτῶν εἶπεν· Ἡμεῖς δέ, ὡς ἀνδρεῖς Σιωπεῖς, ἥκομεν ἀγαπῶντες¹ ὅτι τὰ σώματα διεσωσάμεθα καὶ τὰ ὅπλα· οὐ γάρ ἦν δυνατὸν ἄμα τε χρήματα ἄγειν καὶ φέρειν καὶ τοὺς πολεμίους μάχεσθαι· καὶ νῦν ἐπεὶ εἰς τὰς Ἑλληνίδας πόλεις ἥλθομεν, ἐν Τραπεζοῦντι μέν, παρεῖχον γάρ ἡμῖν ἀγοράν, ὡνούμενοι εἴχομεν τὰ ἐπιτήδεια, καὶ ἀνθ' ὧν ἐτίμησαν ἡμᾶς καὶ ξένια ἔδωκαν τῇ στρατιᾷ, ἀντειμώμενοι αὐτούς, καὶ εἴ τις αὐτοῖς φίλος ἦν τῶν βαρβάρων, τούτων ἀπειχόμεθα· τοὺς δὲ πολεμίους αὐτῶν ἐφ' οὓς αὐτοὶ ἡγοῦντο κακῶς ἐποιοῦμεν ὅσον ἔδυνάμεθα. ἐρωτᾶτε δὲ αὐτοὺς ὁποίων τινῶν ἡμῶν ἔτυχον·² πάρεισι γάρ ἐνθάδε οὓς ἡμῖν ἡγεμόνας διὰ φιλίαν ἡ πόλις συνέπεμψεν. ὅποι δ' ἀν ἐλθόντες ἀγορὰν μὴ ἔχωμεν, ἀν τε εἰς βάρβαρον γῆν ἀν τε εἰς Ἑλληνίδα, οὐχ ὕβρει³ ἀλλὰ ἀνάγκη λαμβάνομεν τὰ ἐπιτήδεια. καὶ Καρδούχους καὶ Ταόχους καὶ Χαλδαίους καίπερ βασιλέως οὐχ ὑπηκόους ὄντας καὶ μάλα φοβεροὺς ὅμις πολεμίους ἐκτησάμεθα⁴ διὰ τὸ ἀνάγκην εἶναι λαμβάνειν τὰ ἐπιτήδεια, ἐπεὶ ἀγορὰν οὐ παρεῖχον. Μάκρωντας δὲ, καίπερ βαρβάρους ὄντας, ἐπεὶ ἀγορὰν οὖσαν ἔδυναντο παρεῖχον, φίλους τε ἐνομίζομεν εἶναι καὶ βίᾳ οὐδὲν ἐλαμβάνομεν τῶν ἐκείνων.

Anab. v. 5. 13-18.

¹ ἀγαπῶντες=satisfied. ² ἔτυχον=found. ³ ὕβρει=wantonness. ⁴ ἐκτησάμεθα=acquired, made.

GREEK B—ANABASIS, I-IV

Saturday, June 22

9 a.m. Two hours

The translation should be exact, but clear and idiomatic English is required.

1. Translate into English:

1 Κλέαρχος δὲ τοῖς ἄλλοις ἡγεῦτο κατὰ τὰ παρηγγελμένα, οἱ δὲ ἐποντο-
 2 καὶ ἀφικοῦνται εἰς τὸν πρῶτον σταθμὸν παρ' Ἀριαῖον καὶ τὴν ἐκείνου στρατιὰν
 3 ἀμφὶ μέσας νύκτας· καὶ ἐν τάξει θέμενοι τὰ ὅπλα συνῆλθον οἱ στρατηγοὶ καὶ
 4 λοχαγοὶ τῶν Ἑλλήνων παρ' Ἀριαῖον· καὶ ὥμοσαν οἱ τε Ἑλληνες καὶ δὲ
 5 Ἀριαῖος καὶ τῶν σὺν αὐτῷ οἱ κράτιστοι μήτε προδώσειν ἀλλήλους σύμμαχοι
 6 τε ἔσεσθαι· οἱ δὲ βάρβαροι προσώμοσαν καὶ ἡγήσεσθαι ἀδόλως. ταῦτα δὲ
 7 ὥμοσαν, σφάξαντες ταῦρον καὶ κάπρον καὶ κριὸν εἰς ἀσπίδα, οἱ μὲν Ἑλληνες
 8 βάπτοντες ξίφος, οἱ δὲ βάρβαροι λόγχην.—ii. 2. 8-9.

- a) What other meaning does *σταθμόν* (l. 2) have? How does it acquire this other meaning? With what verb is it etymologically connected?
- b) What is the force of *πρός* in *προσώμοσαν* (l. 6)?
- c) Account for the case of *τῶν* (l. 5). What other cases does *παρ'* (l. 2) govern, and with what changes of meaning?
- d) How was this treaty kept?

2. Translate into English:

1 Εἰ δὲ μήτ' οἱ ποταμοὶ διήσουσιν ἡγεμών τε μηδεὶς ἡμῶν φανεῖται, οὐδὲ ὡς
 2 ἡμῶν γε ἀθυμητέον. ἐπιστάμεθα γὰρ Μυσούς, οὓς οὐκ ἀν ἡμῶν φαίμεν
 3 βελτίους εἶναι, ὅτι ἐν βασιλέως χώρᾳ πολλάς τε καὶ εὐδαιμονας καὶ μεγάλας
 4 πόλεις οἰκοῦσιν, ἐπιστάμεθα δὲ Πισίδας ὡσαύτως, Λυκάονας δὲ καὶ αὐτοὶ
 5 εἴδομεν ὅτι ἐν τοῖς πεδίοις τὰ ἐρυμνὰ καταλαβόντες τὴν τούτων χώραν
 6 καρποῦνται· καὶ ἡμᾶς δ' ἀν ἔφην ἔγωγε χρῆναι μήπω φανερούς εἶναι οἴκαδε
 7 ὡρμημένους, ἀλλὰ κατασκευάζεσθαι ὡς αὐτοῦ οἰκήσοντας.—iii. 2. 23-24.

- a) What form of what verb is *διήσουσιν* (l. 1)? *φανεῖται* (l. 1)?
- b) Account for the case of *ἡμῶν* (l. 2), *ἡμῶν* (l. 2).
- c) Account for the mood of *φαίμεν* (l. 2), *ἔφην* (l. 6).
- d) Explain the formation of *ἀθυμητέον* (l. 2).

3. Translate into English:

1 Μετὰ δὲ τοῦτον Ξενοφῶν εἶπεν· Ἐγὼ δ' οὕτω γιγνώσκω. εἰ μὲν ἀνάγκη
 2 ἔστι μάχεσθαι, τοῦτο δεῖ παρασκευάσασθαι ὅπως ὡς κράτιστα μαχούμεθα·
 3 εἰ δὲ βουλόμεθα ὡς ῥᾶστα ὑπερβάλλειν, τοῦτό μοι δοκεῖ σκεπτέον εἶναι ὅπως
 4 ὡς ἐλάχιστα μὲν τραύματα λάβωμεν, ὡς ἐλάχιστα δὲ σώματα ἀνδρῶν ἀπο-
 5 βάλωμεν. τὸ μὲν οὖν ὄρος ἔστι τὸ ὀρώμενον πλέον ἢ ἐφ' ἔξήκοντα στάδια,
 6 ἀνδρες δ' οὐδαμοῦ φυλάττοντες ἡμᾶς φανεροί είσιν ἀλλ' ἡ κατ' αὐτὴν τὴν
 7 ὁδὸν· πολὺ οὖν κρείττον τοῦ ἐρήμου ὄρους καὶ κλέψαι τι πειρᾶσθαι λαθόντας
 8 ἡ ἀσπάσαι φθάσαντας, εἰ δυναίμεθα, μᾶλλον ἢ πρὸς ἵσχυρὰ χωρία καὶ
 9 ἀνθρώπους παρεσκευασμένους μάχεσθαι.—iv. 6. 10-11.

- a) What form of what verb is μαχούμεθα (1. 2)? ἀποβάλωμεν (1. 4)?
- b) Account for the mood of λάβωμεν (1. 4). What construction is more regular with words like σκεπτέον (1. 3)?
- c) Account for the case of ὄρους (1. 7).
- d) Give the other degrees of comparison of ῥᾶστα (1. 3), πλέον (1. 5).

1918

GREEK G—SIGHT TRANSLATION OF ATTIC PROSE

Saturday, June 22

9 a.m. Two hours

Read the passage through several times before beginning to write. The translation should be exact, but clear and idiomatic English is required.

1. Translate into English:

[*Xenophon announces the policy of the army in regard to provisions; if a market is provided they buy; if not, they are compelled to seize what they need.*]

Πρὸς ταῦτα ἀναστὰς Ξενοφῶν ὑπὲρ τῶν στρατιωτῶν εἶπεν· Ἡμεῖς δέ, ὡς ἄνδρες Σινωπεῖς, ἡκομεν ἀγαπῶντες¹ ὅτι τὰ σώματα διεσωσάμεθα καὶ τὰ ὅπλα· οὐ γὰρ ἦν δυνατὸν ἀμα τε χρήματα ἄγειν καὶ φέρειν καὶ τοῖς πολεμίοις μάχεσθαι. καὶ νῦν ἐπεὶ εἰς τὰς Ἑλληνίδας πόλεις ἥλθομεν, ἐν Τραπεζοῦντι μέν, παρεῖχον γὰρ ἡμῖν ἀγοράν, ὡνούμενοι εἴχομεν τὰ ἐπιτήδεια, καὶ ἀνθ' ὧν ἐτίμησαν ἡμᾶς καὶ ξένια ἔδωκαν τῇ στρατιᾷ, ἀντετιμῶμεν αὐτούς, καὶ εἴ τις αὐτοῖς φίλος ἦν τῶν βαρβάρων, τούτων ἀπειχόμεθα· τοὺς δὲ πολεμίους αὐτῶν ἐφ' οὓς αὐτοὶ ἡγοῦντο κακῶς ἐποιοῦμεν ὅσον ἔδυνάμεθα. ἐρωτᾶτε δὲ αὐτοὺς ὅποιων τινῶν ἡμῶν ἔτυχον.² πάρεισι γὰρ ἐνθάδε οὓς ἡμῖν ἡγεμόνας διὰ φίλαν ἡ πόλις συνέπεμψεν. ὅποι δ' ἂν ἐλθόντες ἀγοράν μη ἔχωμεν, ἄν τε εἰς βάρβαρον γῆν ἄν τε εἰς Ἑλληνίδα, οὐχ ὕβρει³ ἀλλὰ ἀνάγκη λαμβάνομεν τὰ ἐπιτήδεια. καὶ Καρδούχους καὶ Ταόχους καὶ Χαλδαίους καίπερ βασιλέως οὐχ ὑπηκόους ὄντας καὶ μάλα φοβεροὺς δύως πολεμίους ἐκτησάμεθα⁴ διὰ τὸ ἀνάγκην εἶναι λαμβάνειν τὰ ἐπιτήδεια, ἐπεὶ ἀγοράν οὐ παρεῖχον. Μάκρωντας δὲ, καίπερ βαρβάρους ὄντας, ἐπεὶ ἀγοράν οὖλαν ἔδυναντο παρεῖχον, φίλους τε ἐνομίζομεν εἶναι καὶ βίᾳ οὐδὲν ἐλαμβάνομεν τῶν ἐκείνων.

Anab. v. 13-18.

¹ ἀγαπῶντες=satisfied. ² ἔτυχον=found. ³ ὕβρει=wantonness. ⁴ ἐκτησάμεθα=acquired, made.

GREEK *BG*—ANABASIS I-IV AND SIGHT TRANSLATION OF ATTIC PROSE

Saturday, June 21

9 a.m. Two hours

[For separate question papers in Greek *B* and Greek *G* see pages 3 and 5.]

The translation should be exact, but clear and idiomatic English is required.

1. Translate into English:

1 Ἐνταῦθα διέσχον ἀλλήλων βασιλεὺς τε καὶ οἱ Ἑλληνες ὡς τριάκοντα
2 στάδια, οἱ μὲν διώκοντες τοὺς καθ' αὐτοὺς ὡς πάντα νικῶντες, οἱ δ' ἀρπάζοντες
3 ὡς ἥδη πάντες νικῶντες. ἐπεὶ δ' ἥσθοντο οἱ μὲν Ἑλληνες ὅτι βασιλεὺς σὺν
4 τῷ στρατεύματι ἐν τοῖς σκευοφόροις εἴη, βασιλεὺς δ' αὖ ἥκουσε Τισσαφέρνους
5 ὅτι οἱ Ἑλληνες νικῶν τὸ καθ' αὐτοὺς καὶ εἰς τὸ πρόσθεν οἴχονται διώκοντες,
6 ἐνθα δὴ βασιλεὺς μὲν ἀθροίζει τε τοὺς ἑαυτοῦ καὶ συντάπτεται, ὁ δὲ Κλέαρχος
7 ἔβουλεντο Πρόξενον καλέσας, πλησιαίτατος γὰρ ἦν, εἰ πέμποιέν τινας, ἢ
8 πάντες ἵοιεν ἐπὶ τὸ στρατόπεδον ἀρήξοντες.—i. 10. 4, 5.

- a) Explain the case of ἀλλήλων (line 1), Τισσαφέρνους (l. 4).
- b) Account for the mood of νικῶν (l. 5), ἵοιεν (l. 8); the tense of ἀρήξοντες (l. 8).
- c) What is the force of ὡς in line 3?
- d) What move did the king make after these events?

2. Translate into English:

1 Καὶ ἔλεγε Χειρίσοφος· Ἡμῖν δοκεῖ, εἰ μέν τις ἐῷ ἡμᾶς ἀπιέναι οἴκαδε,
2 διαπορεύεσθαι τὴν χώραν ὡς ἀν δυνώμεθα ἀσινέστατα· ἦν δέ τις ἡμᾶς τῆς
3 ὅδοῦ ἀποκωλύη, διαπολεμεῖν τούτῳ ὡς ἀν δυνώμεθα κράτιστα. ἐκ τούτου
4 ἐπειράτο Μιθριδάτης διδάσκειν ὡς ἄπορον εἴη βασιλέως ἄκοντος σωθῆναι.
5 ἐνθα δὴ ἐγνυνώσκετο ὅτι ὑπόπεμπτος εἴη· καὶ γὰρ τῶν Τισσαφέρνους τις
6 οἰκείων παρηκολούθηκε πίστεως ἔνεκα. καὶ ἐκ τούτου ἐδόκει τοῖς στρατη-
7 γοῖς βέλτιον εἶναι δόγμα ποιήσασθαι τὸν πόλεμον ἀκήρυκτον εἶναι ἔστ' ἐν
8 τῇ πολεμίᾳ εἶεν.—iii. 3. 3-5.

- a) Explain the case of ὅδοῦ (l. 3), τούτῳ (l. 3).
- b) Explain the syntax of ποιήσασθαι (l. 7), εἶναι (l. 7), εἶναι (l. 7, end).
- c) What is the force of the prepositions in διαπολεμεῖν (l. 3), and ὑπόπεμπτος (l. 5) ?
- d) What is implied by the expression πόλεμον ἀκήρυκτον (l. 7) ?

(THIS EXAMINATION IS CONTINUED ON PAGE 2)

3. Translate into English:

[Cyrus is warned in a dream that the end of his life is near. He prepares for death.]

Οὗτω δὲ μάλα δὴ πρεσβύτης ὃν ὁ Κῦρος ἀφικνεῖται εἰς Πέρσας. καὶ ὁ μὲν πατὴρ καὶ ἡ μήτηρ πάλαι δή, ὥσπερ εἰκός, ἐτελευτήκεσαν αὐτῷ· ὁ δὲ Κῦρος ἔθυσε τὰ νομιζόμενα ἵερά καὶ τὰ δῶρα πᾶσι διέδωκεν ὥσπερ εἰώθει.¹ κοιμηθεὶς² δ' ἐν τῷ βασιλέιώ ὄναρ εἶδε τοιόνδε. ἔδοξεν αὐτῷ προσελθών κρέιττων τις ἡ κατὰ ἀνθρωπον εἶπεν· “Συσκευάζου, ὁ Κῦρε· ἥδη γάρ εἰς θεοὺς ἄπει.” τοῦτο δὲ ἴδων τὸ ὄναρ ἔξηγέρθη³ καὶ ἐδόκει εἰδέναι ὅτι τοῦ βίου ἡ τελευτὴ παρέιη. εὐθὺς οὖν λαβὼν ἵερεῖα ἔθυε Δύι τε πατρῷ⁴ καὶ Ἡλίῳ καὶ τοῖς ἄλλοις θεοῖς ἐπὶ τῶν ἄκρων, ὡς Πέρσαι θύουσιν, ὥδε ἐπευχόμενος· “Ζεῦ πατρῷ⁵ καὶ Ἡλιε καὶ πάντες θεοί, δέχεσθε τάδε τὰ ἵερά· αἰτοῦμαι δ' ὑμᾶς δοῦναι καὶ νῦν παισὶ μὲν καὶ γυναικὶ καὶ φίλοις καὶ πατρίδι εὐδαιμονίαν, ἐμοὶ δὲ οἰόντερ αἰώνα⁶ δεδώκατε, τοιαυτην καὶ τελευτὴν δοῦναι.” ὁ μὲν δὴ τοιαῦτα ποιήσας καὶ οἴκαδε ἐλθών ἔδοξεν ἥδεως ἀναπαύσεσθαι καὶ κατεκλίνη⁷ ἐπεὶ δὲ ὥρα ἦν, οἱ τεταγμένοι προσιόντες λούσασθαι⁸ αὐτὸν ἐκέλευνον. ὁ δ' ἐλεγεν· ὅτι ἥδεως ἀναπαύοιτο. οἱ δ' αὖ τεταγμένοι, ἐπεὶ ὥρα ἦν, δεῖπνον παρετίθεσαν· τῷ δὲ ἡ ψυχὴ σῖτον μὲν οὐ προσίετο,⁹ διψῆν¹⁰ δ' ἐδόκει, καὶ ἔπιεν ἥδεως. ὡς δὲ καὶ τῇ ὑστεραίᾳ συνέβαινεν αὐτῷ ταῦτα καὶ τῇ τρίτῃ, ἐκάλεσε τοὺς παῖδας· οἱ δ' ἔτυχον συνηκολούθηκότες αὐτῷ καὶ ὄντες ἐν Πέρσαις· ἐκάλεσε δὲ καὶ τοὺς φίλους καὶ τὰς Περσῶν ἀρχάς.⁹

—Xenophon, *Cyropaedia* viii. 7. 1-5.

¹ pluperfect with force of imperfect, from ἔθω=be accustomed.

² going to sleep.

³ from ἔξεγειρω=awaken.

⁴ life.

⁵ lay down.

⁶ bathe.

⁷ desired.

⁸ present infinitive of διψάω=be thirsty.

⁹ equivalent to τοὺς ἀρχοντας.

GREEK B—ANABASIS, I-IV

Saturday, June 21

9 a.m. Two hours

[For question paper in Greek *BG* see page 1]

The translation should be exact, but clear and idiomatic English is required.

1. Translate into English:

1 Ἐνταῦθα διέσχον ἀλλήλων βασιλεύς τε καὶ οἱ Ἑλληνες ὡς τριάκοντα
 2 στάδια, οἱ μὲν διώκοντες τοὺς καθ' αὐτοὺς ὡς πάντα νικῶντες, οἱ δ' ἀρπάζοντες
 3 ὡς ἥδη πάντες νικῶντες. ἐπεὶ δ' ἥσθοντο οἱ μὲν Ἑλληνες ὅτι βασιλεὺς σὺν
 4 τῷ στρατεύματι ἐν τοῖς σκευοφόροις εἴη, βασιλεὺς δ' αὐτὸν ἥκουσε Τισσαφέρνους
 5 ὅτι οἱ Ἑλληνες νικῶν τὸ καθ' αὐτοὺς καὶ εἰς τὸ πρόσθεν οἴχονται διώκοντες,
 6 ἔνθα δὴ βασιλεὺς μὲν ἀθροίζει τε τοὺς ἑαυτοῦ καὶ συντάττεται, δὲ Κλέαρχος
 7 ἐβουλεύετο Πρόξενον καλέσας, πλησιαίτατος γὰρ ἦν, εἰ πέμποιέν τινας, ἢ
 8 πάντες ἵστεν ἐπὶ τὸ στρατόπεδον ἀρήξοντες.—i. 10. 4, 5.

a) Explain the case of ἀλλήλων (l. 1), Τισσαφέρνους (l. 4).
 b) Account for the mood of νικῶν (l. 5), ἵστεν (l. 8); the tense of ἀρήξοντες (l. 8).
 c) What is the force of ὡς in line 3?
 d) What move did the king make after these events?

2. Translate into English:

1 Καὶ ἔλεγε Χειρίσοφος· Ἡμῖν δοκεῖ, εἰ μέν τις ἐὰς ἡμᾶς ἀπιέναι οἰκαδε,
 2 διαπορεύεσθαι τὴν χώραν ὡς ἀν δυνάμεθα ἀσυνέστατα· ἦν δέ τις ἡμᾶς τῆς
 3 ὁδοῦ ἀποκωλύῃ, διαπολεμεῖν τούτῳ ὡς ἀν δυνάμεθα κράτιστα. ἐκ τούτου
 4 ἐπειράτῳ Μιθριδάτης διδάσκειν ὡς ἀπορον εἴη βασιλέως ἄκοντος σωθῆναι.
 5 ἔνθα δὴ ἐγιγνώσκετο ὅτι ὑπόπεμπτος εἴη· καὶ γὰρ τῶν Τισσαφέρνους τις
 6 οἰκείων παρηκολουθήκει πίστεως ἔνεκα. καὶ ἐκ τούτου ἐδόκει τοῖς στρατη-
 7 γοῖς βελτιον εἶναι δόγμα ποιήσασθαι τὸν πόλεμον ἀκήρυκτον εἶναι ἔστ' ἐν
 8 τῇ πολεμίᾳ εἰεν.—iii. 3. 3-5.

a) Explain the case of ὁδοῦ (l. 3), τούτῳ (l. 3).
 b) Explain the syntax of ποιήσασθαι (l. 7), εἶναι (l. 7), εἶναι (l. 7, end).
 c) What is the force of the prepositions in διαπολεμεῖν (l. 3), and ὑπόπεμπτος (l. 5)?
 d) What is implied by the expression πόλεμον ἀκήρυκτον (l. 7)?

(THIS EXAMINATION IS CONTINUED ON PAGE 4)

3. Translate into English:

1 Μετὰ ταῦτα ἐδόκει πάλιν διασκηνητέον εἶναι εἰς τὰς κώμας εἰς στέγας.
 2 ἐνθα δὴ οἱ στρατιῶται σὺν πολλῇ κραυγῇ καὶ ἡδονῇ ὥσαν ἐπὶ τὰς στέγας
 3 καὶ τὰ ἐπιτήδεια· ὅσοι δὲ ὅτε τὸ πρότερον ἀπῆσαν τὰς οἰκίας ἐνέπρησαν
 4 ὑπὸ ἀτασθαλίας¹ δίκην ἐδίδοσαν κακῶς σκηνοῦντες. ἐντεῦθεν ἐπεμψαν νυκτὸς
 5 Δημοκράτην Τημνίτην ἄνδρας δόντες ἐπὶ τὰ ὅρη ἐνθα ἔφασαν οἱ ἀποσκεδαν-
 6 νύμενοι καθορᾶν τὰ πυρά· οὗτος γάρ ἐδόκει καὶ πρότερον πολλὰ ἥδη
 7 ἀληθεύσαι τοιαῦτα, τὰ ὅντα τε ὡς ὅντα καὶ τὰ μὴ ὅντα ὡς οὐκ ὅντα.
 8 πορευθεὶς δὲ τὰ μὲν πυρὰ οὐκ ἔφη ἰδεῖν, ἄνδρα δὲ συλλαβὼν ἥκεν ἄγων
 9 ἔχοντα τόξον Περσικὸν καὶ φαρέτραν.—iv. 4. 14-16.

¹ wantonness.

- a) Explain the formation of *διασκηνητέον* (l. 1).
- b) Locate the form *ἐνέπρησαν* (l. 3).
- c) Explain the negatives *μὴ* and *οὐ* in line 7.
- d) Give a Greek verb and adjective connected etymologically with *ἡδονῇ* (l. 2).
- e) Explain the case of *νυκτὸς* (l. 4), *ἔχοντα* (l. 9).

GREEK G—SIGHT TRANSLATION OF ATTIC PROSE

Saturday, June 21

9 a.m. Two hours

Read the passage through several times before beginning to write. The translation should be exact, but clear and idiomatic English is required.

1. Translate into English:

[Cyrus is warned in a dream that the end of his life is near. He prepares for death.]

Οὕτω δὲ μάλα δὴ πρεσβύτης ὁν δὲ Κῦρος ἀφικνεῖται εἰς Πέρσας. καὶ ὁ μὲν πατὴρ καὶ ἡ μήτηρ πάλαι δή, ὥσπερ εἰκός, ἐτετελευτήκεσαν αὐτῷ. δὲ δὲ Κῦρος ἔθυσε τὰ νομιζόμενα ιερὰ καὶ τὰ δῶρα πᾶσι διέδωκεν ὥσπερ εἴώθει.¹ κοιμηθεὶς² δ' ἐν τῷ βασιλείῳ ὅναρ εἶδε τοιόνδε. ἔδοξεν αὐτῷ προσελθὼν κρέπτων τις ἦ κατὰ ἄνθρωπον εἶπεν· “Συσκευάζου, ὁ Κῦρε· ἥδη γάρ εἰς θεοὺς ἄπει.” τοῦτο δὲ ἰδὼν τὸ ὅναρ ἐξηγέρθη³ καὶ ἐδόκει εἰδέναι ὅτι τοῦ βίου ἡ τελευτὴ παρείη. εὐθὺς οὖν λαβὼν ιερᾶ θύμης Διί τε πατρῷ καὶ Ἡλίῳ καὶ τοῖς ἄλλοις θεοῖς ἐπὶ τῶν ἄκρων, ὡς Πέρσαι θύοντιν, ὥδε ἐπευχόμενος· “Ζεῦ πατρῷε καὶ Ἡλιε καὶ πάντες θεοί, δέχεσθε τάδε τὰ ιερά· αἰτοῦμαι δ' ὑμᾶς δοῦναι καὶ νῦν παισὶ μὲν καὶ γυναικὶ καὶ φίλοις καὶ πατρίδι εὐδαιμονίαν, ἐμοὶ δὲ οἰόνπερ αἰώνα⁴ δεδώκατε, τοιαύτην καὶ τελευτὴν δοῦναι.” ὁ μὲν δὴ τοιαῦτα ποιήσας καὶ οἴκαδε ἐλθὼν ἔδοξεν ἥδεώς ἀναπαύσεσθαι καὶ κατεκλίνην.⁵ ἐπεὶ δὲ ὥρα ἦν, οἱ τεταγμένοι προσόντες λούσασθαι⁶ αὐτὸν ἐκέλευν. ὁ δ' ἐλεγεν ὅτι ἥδεώς ἀναπαύοιτο. οἱ δ' αὖ τεταγμένοι, ἐπεὶ ὥρα ἦν, δεῖπνον παρετίθεσαν· τῷ δὲ ἡ ψυχὴ σῆτον μὲν οὐ προσίετο,⁷ διψῆν⁸ δ' ἐδόκει, καὶ ἐπιειν ἥδεώς. ὡς δὲ καὶ τῇ ὑστεραίᾳ συνέβαινεν αὐτῷ ταύτα καὶ τῇ τρίτῃ, ἐκάλεσε τοὺς παῖδας· οἱ δ' ἔτυχον συνηκολουθήκοτες αὐτῷ καὶ ὄντες ἐν Πέρσαις· ἐκάλεσε δὲ καὶ τοὺς φίλους καὶ τὰς Περσῶν ἀρχάς.⁹ παρόντων δὲ πάντων ἥρχετο τοιοῦνδε λόγου. “Παιδες ἐμοὶ καὶ πάντες οἱ παρόντες φίλοι, ἐμοὶ μὲν τοῦ βίου τὸ τέλος ἥδη πάρεστιν· ἐκ πολλῶν τοῦτο σαφῶς γιγνώσκω· ὑμᾶς δὲ χρή, ὅταν τελευτήσω, ὡς περὶ εὐδαιμονος ἐμοῦ καὶ λέγειν καὶ ποιεῖν πάντα.”—Xenophon, *Cyropaedia* viii. 7. 1-6.

¹ pluperfect with force of imperfect, from ἔθω=be accustomed.

² going to sleep.

³ from ἐξεγείρω=awaken.

⁴ life.

⁵ lay down.

⁶ bathe.

⁸ present infinitive of διψάω=be thirsty.

⁹ equivalent to τοὺς ἀρχοντας.

GREEK **BG**—ANABASIS I-IV AND SIGHT TRANSLATION OF ATTIC PROSE

Saturday, June 26

9 a.m. Two hours

[For separate question papers in Greek **B** and Greek **G** see pages 3 and 5.]

The translation should be exact, but clear and idiomatic English is required.

1. Translate into English:

1 Καὶ εἰς μὲν τὴν ὑστεραίαν οὐχ ἤκεν· ὥσθ' οἱ "Ελληνες ἐφρόντιζον·
 2 τῇ δὲ τρίτῃ ἥκων ἔλεγεν ὅτι διαπεπραγμένος ἥκοι παρὰ βασιλέως δοθῆναι
 3 αὐτῷ σώζειν τοὺς "Ελληνας, καίπερ πάνυ πολλῶν ἀντιλεγόντων ὡς οὐκ ἄξιον
 4 εἴη βασιλεῖ ἀφεῖναι τοὺς ἐφ' ἑαυτὸν στρατευσαμένους. τέλος δὲ εἶπε, "Καὶ
 5 νῦν ἔξεστιν ὑμῖν πιστὰ λαβεῖν παρ' ἡμῶν ἥ μὴν φιλίαν παρέξειν ὑμῖν τὴν
 6 χώραν καὶ ἀδόλως ἀπάξειν εἰς τὴν Ἐλλάδα ἀγορὰν παρέχοντας· ὅπου δ' ἂν
 7 μὴ ἥ πριασθαι, λαμβάνειν ὑμᾶς ἐκ τῆς χώρας ἔάσομεν τὰ ἐπιτήδεια. ὑμᾶς
 8 δ' αὐτὸν δέησει δύμόσαι ἥ μὴν πορεύεσθαι ὡς διὰ φιλίας ἀσινῶς, σῆτα καὶ
 9 ποτὰ λαμβάνοντας ὀπόταν μὴ ἀγορὰν παρέχωμεν· ἦν δὲ παρέχωμεν ἀγοράν,
 10 ώνουμένους ἔξειν τὰ ἐπιτήδεια."—ii. 3. 25-27.

- What was the purpose of the king in making this agreement?
- Name the mood of the following verbs, and tell why that mood is used:
 $\epsilonῖη$ (l. 4), $\alpha\phi\acute{e}inai$ (l. 4), $\hat{\eta}$ (l. 7), $\piορεύεσθαι$ (l. 8).
- Name the case of the following words, and tell why that case is used: $\betaασιλεῖ$ (l. 4), $\hat{\eta}\mu\acute{\eta}\nu$ (l. 5 end) $\piαρέχοντας$ (l. 6).

2. Translate into English:

1 Μετὰ δὲ τοῦτον εἶπε Χειρίσοφος, "Αλλὰ πρόσθεν μέν, ὁ Ξενοφῶν,
 2 τοσοῦτον μόνον σε ἐγίγνωσκον ὅσον ἥκουν Ἀθηναῖον εἶναι, νῦν δὲ καὶ
 3 ἐπιανῶ σε ἐφ' οἷς λέγεις τε καὶ πράττεις, καὶ βουλοίμην ἀν δότι πλείστους
 4 εἶναι τοιούτους· κοινὸν γὰρ ἀν εἴη τὸ ἀγαθόν. καὶ νῦν," ἔφη, "μὴ μέλ-
 5 λωμεν, ὁ ἄνδρες, ἀλλ' ἀπελθόντες ἥδη αἰρεῖσθε οἱ δεόμενοι ἄρχοντας, καὶ
 6 ἔλθοντοι ἥκετε εἰς τὸ μέσον τοῦ στρατοπέδου, καὶ τοὺς αἰρεθέντας ἀγετε·
 7 ἔπειτ' ἔκει συγκαλοῦμεν τοὺς ἄλλους στρατιώτας. παρέστω δ' ἡμῖν," ἔφη,
 8 "καὶ Τολμίδης ὁ κῆρυξ."—iii. 1. 45, 46.

- What is the case of $\tauοσοῦτον$ (l. 2) and why is that case used?
- Name the mood of the following verbs, and tell why that mood is used:
 $\epsilonῖη$ (l. 4), $\mu\acute{ε}λλωμεν$ (l. 4), $\alpha\iota\tauεῖσθε$ (l. 5).
- What is the force of $\delta\tauι$ (l. 3)?

3. Translate into English:

[On the death of her husband, *Mania is appointed Satrap of Aeolis.*]

Ἡ δὲ Αἰολὶς ἀρχὴ ἦν μὲν Φαρναβάζου, ἐσατράπευε δ' αὐτῷ ταύτης τῆς χώρας, ἔως μὲν ἔξη, Ζῆνις Δαρδανεύς· ἐπειδὴ δὲ ἐκεῖνος ἀπέθανε, παρασκευαζομένου τοῦ Φαρναβάζου ἄλλω δοῦναι τὴν σατραπείαν, Μανία ἡ τοῦ Ζήνιος γυνή, Δαρδανὶς καὶ αὐτή, δῶρα λαβοῦσα ὥστε καὶ αὐτῷ Φαρναβάζῳ δοῦναι καὶ τοὺς δυναμένους μάλιστα παρὰ Φαρναβάζῳ, ἐπορεύετο. Ἐλθοῦσα δ' εἰς λόγους ἐπειν· “Ω Φαρνάβαζε, ὁ ἀνήρ σοι ὁ ἐμὸς καὶ τάλλα φίλος ἦν καὶ τοὺς φόρους¹ ἀπεδίδον ὥστε σὺ ἐπαινῶν αὐτὸν ἐτίμας. ἦν οὖν ἐγώ σοι μηδὲν χεῖρον ἐκείνου ὑπῆρετῶ,² τί σε δεῖ ἄλλον σατράπην καθιστάναι; ἦν δέ τι σοι μὴ ἀρέσκω,³ ἐπὶ σοὶ δήπου ἔσται ἀφελομένω ἐμὲ ἄλλω δοῦναι τὴν ἀρχὴν.” ἀκούσας ταῦτα ὁ Φαρνάβαζος ἔγνω δεῦν τὴν γυναικα σατραπεύειν. ἡ δ' ἐπει κυρίᾳ⁴ τῆς χώρας ἐγένετο, τοὺς τε φόρους οὐδὲν ἥττον τάνδρος ἀπεδίδον, καὶ πρὸς τούτους, ὁπότε ἀφικνοῦτο πρὸς Φαρνάβαζον, ἀεὶ ἦγε δῶρα αὐτῷ, καὶ ὁπότε ἐκεῖνος εἰς τὴν χώραν καταβαίνοι, πολὺ πάντων τῶν ὑπάρχων κάλλιστα καὶ ἥδιστα ἐδέχετο αὐτόν, καὶ ἂς τε παρέλαβε πόλεις διεφύλαττεν αὐτῷ καὶ τῶν οὐχ ὑπηκόων προσέλαβεν ἐπιθαλαττίδιας Λάρισάν τε καὶ Κολωνάς, ξενικῷ μὲν Ἐλληνικῷ προσβαλοῦσα τοὺς τείχεσιν, αὐτὴ δὲ ἐφ' ἀρμαμάξης θεωμένη.

—Xenophon, *Hellenica* iii. 1. 10-13.

¹ taxes. ² serve. ³ please. ⁴ = ἐγκρατής.

GREEK B—ANABASIS, I-IV

Saturday, June 26

9 a.m. Two hours

[For question paper in Greek *BG* see page 1]

The translation should be exact, but clear and idiomatic English is required.

1. Translate into English:

1 Καὶ εἰς μὲν τὴν ὑστεραίαν οὐχ ἥκεν· ὥσθ' οἱ "Ελληνες ἐφρόντιζον· τῇ
 2 δὲ τρίτῃ ἥκων ἔλεγεν ὅτι διαπεπραγμένος ἥκοι παρὰ βασιλέως δοθῆναι αὐτῷ
 3 σώζειν τοὺς Ἐλληνας, καίτερ πάνυ πολλῶν ἀντιλεγόντων ὡς οὐκ ἄξιον εἶη
 4 βασιλεῖ ἀφεῖναι τοὺς ἐφ' ἑαυτὸν στρατευσαμένους. τέλος δὲ εἶπε, "Καὶ νῦν
 5 ἔξεστιν ὑμῖν πιστὰ λαβεῖν παρ' ἡμῶν ἡ μὴν φιλίαν παρέξειν ὑμῖν τὴν
 6 χώραν καὶ ἀδόλως ἀπάξειν εἰς τὴν Ἐλλάδα ἀγορὰν παρέχοντας· ὅπου δ'
 7 ἄν μὴ ἡ πρίασθαι, λαμβάνειν ὑμᾶς ἐκ τῆς χώρας ἔασομεν τὰ ἐπιτήδεια.
 8 ὑμᾶς δ' αὐτὸν δεήσει ὅμοσαι ἡ μὴν πορεύσεσθαι ὡς διὰ φιλίας ἀσινῶς σῆτα
 9 καὶ ποτὰ λαμβάνοντας ὅπόταν μὴ ἀγορὰν παρέχωμεν· ἦν δὲ παρέχωμεν
 10 ἀγοράν, ὧνον μένος ἔξειν τὰ ἐπιτήδεια."—ii. 3. 25-27.

a) What was the purpose of the king in making this agreement?
 b) Name the mood of the following verbs, and tell why that mood is used: *εἴη* (l. 3), *ἀφεῖναι* (l. 4), *ἡ* (l. 7), *πορεύσεσθαι* (l. 8).
 c) Name the case of the following words, and tell why that case is used: *βασιλεῖ* (l. 4), *ὑμῖν* (l. 5 end), *παρέχοντας* (l. 6).

2. Translate into English:

1 Μετὰ δὲ τοῦτον εἶπε Χειρίσοφος, "Αλλὰ πρόσθεν μέν, ω Ξενοφῶν,
 2 τοσοῦτον μόνον σε ἐγίγνωσκον ὅσον ἥκουν Ἀθηναῖον εἶναι, νῦν δὲ καὶ
 3 ἐπαινῶ σε ἐφ' οἷς λέγεις τε καὶ πράττεις, καὶ βουλούμην ἀν ὅτι πλείστους
 4 εἶναι τοιούτους· κοινὸν γάρ ἀν εἴη τὸ ἀγαθόν. καὶ νῦν," ἔφη, "μὴ μέλλω-
 5 μεν, ω ἄνδρες, ἀλλ' ἀπελθόντες ἥδη αἰρεῖσθε οἱ δεόμενοι ἀρχοντας, καὶ
 6 δλόμενοι ἥκετε εἰς τὸ μέσον τοῦ στρατοπέδου, καὶ τοὺς αἰρεθέντας ἀγετε·
 7 ἔπειτ' ἐκεῖ συγκαλοῦμεν τοὺς ἄλλους στρατιώτας. παρέστω δ' ἡμῖν," ἔφη,
 8 "καὶ Τολμίδης ὁ κῆρυξ."—iii. 1. 45, 46.

a) What is the case of *τοσοῦτον* (l. 2) and why is that case used?
 b) Name the mood of the following verbs, and tell why that mood is used: *εἴη* (l. 4), *μέλλωμεν* (l. 4) *αἰρεῖσθε* (l. 5).
 c) What is the force of *ὅτι* (l. 3)?

3. Translate into English:

1 Ταύτην δ' αὐτὴν ἡμέραν ηὐλίσθησαν ἐν ταῖς κώμαις ταῖς ὑπὲρ τοῦ
 2 πεδίου τοῦ παρὰ τὸν Κεντρίτην ποταμόν, εὖρος ὡς δίπλεθρον, ὃς ὁρίζει τὴν
 3 Ἀρμενίαν καὶ τὴν τῶν Καρδούχων χώραν. καὶ οἱ Ἑλληνες ἐνταῦθα
 4 ἀνεπαύσαντο ἀσμενοι, ἰδόντες πεδίον· ἀπεῖχε δὲ τῶν ὄρέων ὁ ποταμὸς ἐξ ἣ
 5 ἐπτὰ στάδια τῶν Καρδούχων. τότε μὲν οὖν ηὐλίσθησαν μάλα ἡδέως, καὶ
 6 τάπιτήδεια ἔχοντες καὶ πολλὰ τῶν παρεληλυθότων πόνων μνημονεύοντες.
 7 ἐπτὰ γάρ ἡμέρας, ὅσασπερ ἐπορεύθησαν διὰ τῶν Καρδούχων, πάσας μαχό-
 8 μενοι διετέλεσαν, καὶ ἔπαθον κακὰ ὅσα οὐδὲ τὰ σύμπαντα ὑπὸ βασιλέως καὶ
 9 Τισσαφέρους. ὡς οὖν ἀπηλλαγμένοι τούτων, ἡδέως ἐκοιμήθησαν.

—iv. 3. 1, 2.

a) Name the case of the following words, and tell why that case is used: *εὖρος* (l. 2), *ἡμέρας* (l. 7), *βασιλέως* (l. 8), *τούτων* (l. 9).

b) Give a brief account of the operations of the Greek force from the death of the five generals until they reach the sea.

GREEK G—SIGHT TRANSLATION OF ATTIC PROSE

Saturday, June 26

9 a.m. Two hours

[For question paper in Greek *BG* see page 1.]

Read the passage through several times before beginning to write. The translation should be exact, but clear and idiomatic English is required.

1. Translate into English:

[*On the death of her husband, Mania is appointed Satrap of Aeolis.*]

Ἡ δὲ Αἰολὶς ἀρχὴ ἦν μὲν Φαρναβάζου, ἐστράπευε δ' αὐτῷ ταύτης τῆς χώρας, ἔως μὲν ἔξη, Ζῆνις Δαρδανεύς· ἐπειδὴ δὲ ἐκεῖνος ἀπέθανε, παρασκευαζομένου τοῦ Φαρναβάζου ἄλλω δοῦναι τὴν σατραπείαν, Μανία ἡ τοῦ Ζήνιος γυνή, Δαρδανὶς καὶ αὐτή, δῶρα λαβοῦσα ὥστε καὶ αὐτῷ Φαρναβάζῳ δοῦναι καὶ τοὺς δυναμένους μάλιστα παρὰ Φαρναβάζῳ, ἐπορεύετο. ἐλθοῦσα δ' εἰς λόγους εἶπεν. “Ω Φαρνάβαζε, ὁ ἀνήρ σοι ὁ ἐμὸς καὶ τάλλα φίλος ἦν καὶ τοὺς φόρους¹ ἀπεδίδον ὥστε σὺ ἐπαινῶν αὐτὸν ἐτίμας. ἦν οὖν ἐγώ σοι μηδὲν χεῖρον ἐκείνου ὑπῆρετω,² τί σε δεῖ ἄλλον σατράπην καθιστάναι; ἦν δέ τί σοι μὴ ἀρέσκω,³ ἐπὶ σοὶ δήπου ἔσται ἀφελομένῳ ἐμὲ ἄλλω δοῦναι τὴν ἀρχήν.” ἀκούσας ταῦτα ὁ Φαρνάβαζος ἔγνω δεῖν τὴν γυναῖκα σατραπεύειν. ἡ δ' ἐπεὶ κυρίᾳ⁴ τῆς χώρας ἐγένετο, τοὺς τε φόρους οὐδὲν ἦττον τάνδρὸς ἀπεδίδουν, καὶ πρὸς τούτους, ὅπότε ἀφικνοῦτο πρὸς Φαρνάβαζον, ἀεὶ ἦγε δῶρα αὐτῷ, καὶ ὅπότε ἐκεῖνος εἰς τὴν χώραν καταβαίνοι, πολὺ πάντων τῶν ὑπάρχων κάλλιστα καὶ ἡδιστα ἐδέχετο αὐτόν, καὶ ἂς τε παρέλαβε πόλεις διεφύλαττεν αὐτῷ καὶ τῶν οὐχ ὑπηκόων προσέλαβεν ἐπιθαλαττίδιας Λάρισάν τε καὶ Ἀμαξιτὸν καὶ Κολωνάς, ξενικῷ μὲν Ἐλληνικῷ προσβαλοῦσα τοὺς τείχεσιν, αὐτὴ δὲ ἐφ' ἀρμαμάξης θεωμένη· ὃν δ' ἐπαινέσει, τούτῳ δῶρα ἀμέμπτως⁵ ἔδιδον, ὥστε λαμπρότατα τὸ ξενικὸν κατεσκευάσατο. συνεστρατεύετο δὲ τῷ Φαρναβάζῳ καὶ ὅπτε εἰς Μυσοὺς ἡ Πισίδας ἐμβάλοι, ὅτι τὴν βασιλέως χώραν κακουργοῦσιν. ὥστε καὶ ἀντετίμα αὐτὴν μεγαλοπρεπῶς ὁ Φαρνάβαζος καὶ σύμβουλον ἔστιν ὅτε⁶ παρεκάλει.

—Xenophon, *Hellenica* iii. 1. 10-13.

¹ taxes.

² serve.

³ please.

⁴ = ἐγκρατής.

⁵ (without blame) generously.

⁶ ἔστιν ὅτε = ἔνιοτε.

GREEK C AND CH

GREEK *CH*—HOMER'S ILIAD, I-III, AND SIGHT TRANSLATION

GREEK *C*—HOMER'S ILIAD, I-III

GREEK CH—HOMER'S ILIAD, I-III, AND SIGHT TRANSLATION

Saturday

2:00 p.m. Two hours

The translation should be exact, but clear and idiomatic English is required. Read the sight passage through several times before beginning to write the translation.

1. Translate into English:

Πηλεΐδης δ' ἔξαῦτις ἀταρτηροῖς ἐπέεσσιν
'Ατρεΐδην προσέειπε, καὶ οὐ πω λῆγε χόλοιο.
“οἶνοθαρές, κυνὸς ὅμματ' ἔχων, κραδίην δ' ἐλάφοιο, 225
οὔτε ποτ' ἐσ πόλεμον ἄμα λαῷ θωρηχθῆναι
οὔτε λόχονδ' ἴεναι σὺν ἀριστήσσιν Ἀχαιῶν
τέτληκας θυμῷ· τὸ δέ τοι κήρι εἴδεται εἶναι.
ἢ πολὺ λώιόν ἔστι κατὰ στρατὸν εὐρὺν Ἀχαιῶν
δῶρ' ἀποαιρεῖσθαι ὃς τις σέθεν ἀντίον εἴπη. 230
δημοβόρος βασιλεὺς, ἐπεὶ οὐτιδανοῖσιν ἀνάσσεις·
ἢ γὰρ ἄν, 'Ατρεΐδη, νῦν ὕστατα λωβήσαιο.
ἀλλ' ἔκ τοι ἐρέω, καὶ ἐπὶ μέγαν ὄρκον ὁμοῦμαι.”—i. 223-33.

- Give the Attic prose equivalents for *ἐπέεσσιν* (l. 223); *λῆγε* (l. 224); *λώιον* (l. 229); *σέθεν* (l. 230); *ἐρέω* (l. 233).
- Express *λόχονδε* (l. 227) in another way. Write in Attic prose the clause *τὸ . . . εἶναι* (l. 228), substituting common prose words for *κήρι* and *εἴδεται*.
- Account for the mood of *εἴπη* (l. 230); *λωβήσαιο* (l. 232). Is each used exactly as in Attic prose?
- What rhetorical figure is illustrated in l. 225? In the sentence beginning *ἢ πολὺ* (l. 229)?

2. Translate into English:

τὸν δ' ὡς οὖν ἐνόησεν ἀρηίφιλος Μενέλαος
ἐρχόμενον προπάροιθεν ὁμίλου μακρὰ βιβῶντα,
ὡς τε λέων ἔχάρη μεγάλῳ ἐπὶ σώματι κύρσας,
εὐρών ἢ ἔλαφον κεραδὸν ἢ ἄγριον αἴγα
πεινάων. μάλα γάρ τε κατεσθίει, εἴ περ ἄν αὐτὸν 25
σεύωνται ταχέες τε κύνες θαλεροὶ τ' αἰζηοί·
ὣς ἔχάρη Μενέλαος Ἀλέξανδρον θεοειδέα
όφθαλμοῦσιν ίδων· φάτο γὰρ τισασθαι ἀλείτην.
αὐτίκα δ' ἔξ ὄχέων σὺν τεύχεσιν ἀλτο χαμᾶζε.—iii. 21-29.

a) Explain the tense of *ἔχαρη* (l. 23); of *τίσασθαι* (l. 28), stating what tense would be more usual.

b) Scan ll. 25, 26, 27, indicating quantities, division into feet, and the principal caesura in each line. Explain the quantity of the last syllable in *κατεσθίει* (l. 25). Comment on a metrical peculiarity found in the last word of l. 27, giving the technical name for it. Which line in the passage is spondaic?

3. Translate into English:

(Idaeus brings a message from Paris to the Greek camp.)

Ὦς ἔφαθ'· οἱ δ' ἄρα τοῦ μάλα μὲν κλύνον ἡδὲ πίθοντο·
ἡῶθεν δ' Ἰδαιος ἔβη κοίλας ἐπὶ νῆας. 379

τοὺς δ' εὖρ' εἰν ἀγορῇ Δαναούς, θεράποντας Ἀρηος,
νηὶ πάρα πρύμνη¹ Ἀγαμέμνονος· αὐτὰρ δ τοῖσιν,
στὰς ἐν μέσσοισιν, μετεφώνεεν ἡπύτα² κῆρυξ·
“Ατρεῖδη τε καὶ ἄλλοι ἀριστῆς Παναχαιῶν,
ἡνώγει Πρίαμός τε καὶ ἄλλοι Τρῶες ἀγανοὶ³
εἰπέμεν, αἴ κέ περ ὑμι φίλον καὶ ἡδὺ γένοιτο,
μῦθον Ἀλεξάνδροι, τοῦ εἴνεκα νεῦκος ὅρωρεν·
κτήματα μέν, ὅσ' Ἀλέξανδρος κοιλης ἐνὶ νησὶν
ἡγάγετο Τροίηνδ'—ώς πρὶν ὥφελλ' ἀπολέσθαι,— 390
πάντ' ἔθέλει δόμεναι, καὶ ἔτ' οἴκοθεν ἄλλ' ἐπιθεῖναι·
κουριδίην δ' ἄλοχον Μενελάου κυδαλίμοιο
οὐ φησιν δώσειν· ἦ μὴν Τρῶες γε κέλονται.”—vii. 379—93.

¹ νηὶ . . . πρύμνη = stern. ² ἡπύτα = loud-voiced. ³ ἀγανοῖ = noble.

GREEK C—HOMER'S ILIAD, I-III

The translation should be exact, but clear and idiomatic English is required.
Number your answers.

1. Translate into English:

Πηλεΐδης δ' ἔξαντις ἀταρτηροῖς ἐπέεσσιν
'Ατρεΐδην προσέευπε, καὶ οὐ πω λῆγε χόλοιο.
"οἵνοβαρές, κυνὸς ὅμματ' ἔχων, κραδίην δ' ἐλάφοιο,
οὗτε ποτ' ἐς πόλεμον ἄμα λαῷ θωρηχθῆναι
οὕτε λόχονδ' ἴεναι σὺν ἀριστήεσσιν Ἀχαιῶν
τέτληκας θυμῷ· τὸ δέ τοι κῆρ εἴδεται εἰναι.
ἢ πολὺ λώιόν ἔστι κατὰ στρατὸν εὐρὺν Ἀχαιῶν
δῶρ' ἀποαιρεῖσθαι ὃς τις σέθεν ἀντίον εἴπη.
δημοβόρος βασιλεύς, ἐπειδὸν οὐτιδανοῖσιν ἀνάσσεις.
ἢ γάρ ἄν, 'Ατρεΐδη, νῦν ὕστατα λωβήσαιο.
ἄλλα' ἔκ τοι ἐρέω, καὶ ἐπὶ μέγαν ὄρκον ὁμοῦμαι."—i. 223-33.

- Give the Attic prose equivalents for *ἐπέεσσιν* (l. 223); *λῆγε* (l. 224); *λώιον* (l. 229); *σέθεν* (l. 230); *ἐρέω* (l. 233).
- Express *λόχονδε* (l. 227) in another way. Write in Attic prose the clause *τὸ . . . εἰναι* (l. 228), substituting common prose words for *κῆρ* and *εἴδεται*.
- Account for the mood of *εἴπη* (l. 230); *λωβήσαιο* (l. 232). Is each used exactly as in Attic prose?
- What rhetorical figure is illustrated in l. 225? In the sentence beginning *ἢ πολὺ* (l. 229)?

2. Translate into English:

ὅν τινα μὲν βασιλῆα καὶ ἔξοχον ἄνδρα κιχείη,
τὸν δ' ἀγανοῖς ἐπέεσσιν ἐρητύσασκε παραστάς.
"δαιμόνι", οὐ σε ἔουκε κακὸν ὡς δειδίστεσθαι,
ἄλλα' αὐτὸς τε κάθησο καὶ ἄλλους ἔδρεν λαούς.
οὐ γάρ πω σάφα οἰσθ' οἶος νόος 'Ατρεΐωνος.
νῦν μὲν πειρᾶται, τάχα δ' ἐψεται νῖας Ἀχαιῶν.
ἐν βουλῇ δ' οὐ πάντες ἀκούσταμεν οἶον ἔειπεν.
μή τι χολωσάμενος ρέξῃ κακὸν νῖας Ἀχαιῶν.
θυμὸς δὲ μέγας ἔστι διοτρεφέος βασιλῆος,
τιμὴ δ' ἐκ Διός ἔστι, φιλεῖ δέ ἐ μητίετα Ζεύς."—ii. 188-97.

- a) Explain the circumstances of the passage, stating who is the speaker.
- b) Account for the construction of the following words: *κιχείη* (l. 188); *ρέξη* (l. 195); *νῖας* (l. 195). In what case would be the object of *πειράται* (l. 193), if expressed?
- c) Comment on the use of *δ'* (l. 189). Explain the formation of *έρητίστασκε* (l. 189), stating its force. Account for the fact that *ώς* (l. 190) has an accent. Explain the quantity of the syllable preceding it.

3. Translate into English:

τὸν δ' ὡς οὖν ἐνόησεν ἀρηίφιλος Μενέλαος
 ἐρχόμενον προπάροιθεν ὁμίλου μακρὰ βιβῶντα,
 ὡς τε λέων ἔχάρη μεγάλω ἐπὶ σώματι κύρσας,
 εύρων ἡ Ἐλαφον κεραὸν ἡ ἄγριον αἴγα
 πεινάων. μάλα γάρ τε κατεσθίει, εἴ περ ἀν αὐτὸν
 σεύνωνται ταχέες τε κίνες θαλεροὶ τ' αἰξηοί·
 ὡς ἔχάρη Μενέλαος Ἀλέξανδρον θεοειδέα
 δόθαλμοῖσιν ιδών· φάτο γάρ τίσασθαι ἀλείτην.
 αὐτίκα δ' ἐξ ὀχέων σὺν τεύχεσιν ἀλτο χαμᾶζε.—iii. 21-29.

25

- a) Explain the tense of *ἔχάρη* (l. 23); of *τίσασθαι* (l. 28), stating what tense would be more usual.
- b) Scan ll. 25, 26, 27, indicating quantities, division into feet, and the principal caesura in each line. Explain the quantity of the last syllable in *κατεσθίει* (l. 25). Comment on a metrical peculiarity found in the last word of l. 27, giving the technical name for it. Which line in the passage is spondaic?

GREEK CH—HOMER'S ILIAD, I-III, AND SIGHT TRANSLATION

Saturday

2 p.m. Two hours

The translation should be exact, but clear and idiomatic English is required. Read the sight passage through several times before beginning to write the translation.

1. Translate into English:

ὡς φάτο· τὴν δ' οὐ τι προσέφη νεφεληγερέτα Ζεύς,
ἀλλ' ἀκέων δὴν ἥστο. Θέτις δ' ὡς ἥψατο γούνων,
ὡς ἔχετ' ἐμπεφυνῖα, καὶ εἴρετο δεύτερον αὐτις.
“νημερτὲς μὲν δὴ μοι ὑπόσχεο καὶ κατάνευσον,
ἢ ἀπόειπ”, ἐπεὶ οὐ τοι ἔπι δέος, ὅφρ’ ἐν εἰδὼ
ὅσσον ἐγὼ μετὰ πᾶσιν ἀτιμοτάτη θεός είμι.”

515

τὴν δὲ μέγ’ ὄχθησας προσέφη νεφεληγερέτα Ζεύς·

“ἢ δὴ λοίγια ἔργη”, ὅτε μ’ ἔχθοδοπῆσαι ἐφήσεις

“Ηρη, ὅτ’ ἂν μ’ ἐρέθησιν ὀνειδεῖοις ἐπέεσσιν.

ἢ δὲ καὶ αὐτῶς μ’ αἰὲν ἐν ἀθανάτοισι θεοῖσιν

520

νεικεῖ, καὶ τέ με φησι μάχῃ Τρώεσσιν ἀρήγειν.”—i. 511–521.

a) Give the Attic prose equivalents for ἔχετ' (l. 513); ὑπόσχεο (l. 514); τοι (l. 515); ἀθανάτοισι (l. 520). Write an Attic prose equivalent for ὡς φάτο (l. 511).

b) Account for the case of γούνων (l. 512); ὅσσον (l. 516); for the mood of ἐρέθησιν (l. 519); ἀρήγειν (l. 521).

c) Explain the accent of ἔπι (l. 515). Comment on a metrical peculiarity in the second syllable of this word, and suggest an explanation.

d) Who was Thetis, and what had she asked of Zeus?

2. Translate into English:

“ἀλλ’ ἄγε μίμνετε πάντες, ἐυκνήμιδες Ἀχαιοί,
αὐτοῦ, εἰς ὅ κεν ἀστυ μέγα Πριάμοιο ἔλωμεν.”

ὡς ἔφατ”, Ἀργεῖοι δὲ μέγ’ ἵαχον, ἀμφὶ δὲ νῆες
σμερδαλέον κονάβησαν ἀνσάντων ὑπ’ Ἀχαιῶν,
μῦθον ἐπαινήσαντες Ὀδυσσῆος θείοιο.

335

τοῖσι δὲ καὶ μετέειπε Γερήνιος ἵππότα Νέστωρ

“ὦ πόποι, ἢ δὴ παισὶν ἐοικότες ἀγοράσθε

νηπιάχους, οἷς οὐ τι μέλει πολεμήσας ἔργα.

πῆ δὴ συνθεσίαι τε καὶ ὄρκια βήσεται ἡμῖν;

ἐν πυρὶ δὴ βουλαί τε γενοίατο μήδεά τ’ ἀνδρῶν

340

σπουδαί τ’ ἄκρητοι καὶ δεξιαι, ἃς ἐπέπιθμεν.”—ii. 331–341.

(SEE NEXT PAGE)

a) Account for the case of *ἡμῖν* (l. 339); *ἡς* (l. 341); for the mood of *γενοίατο* (l. 340). Give the Attic form for the last.

b) Write in Attic prose the clause *εἰς ὁ κεν . . . ἐλωμεν* (l. 332).

c) Scan ll. 334, 335, 341, indicating quantities, division into feet, and the principal metrical pause in each line. What is a spondaic line? Point out one in this passage.

3. Translate into English:

[*Thetis brings to Achilles the armor made by Hephaestus that he may return to the fight and avenge the death of Patroclus.*]

'Ηώς μὲν κροκόπεπλος ἀπ' Ὀκεανοῦ ροάων
 ὥρνυθ', ἵν' ἀθανάτοισι φόως φέροι ήδε βροτοῖσιν.
 ή δ' ἐσ νῆσος ἵκανε θεοῦ πάρα δῶρα φέροντα.
 εῦρε δὲ Πατρόκλω περικείμενον δν φίλον νίόν,
 κλαίοντα λιγέως· πολέες δ' ἀμφ' αὐτὸν ἐταῖροι
 μύρονθ'.¹ ή δ' ἐν τοῖσι παρίστατο δῖα θεάων,
 ἐν τ' ἄρα οἱ φῦ χειρὶ ἔπος τ' ἔφατ' ἐκ τ' ὀνόμαζεν.
 "τέκνον ἐμόν, τοῦτον μὲν ἐάσομεν, ἀχνύμενοι περ,
 κεῖσθαι, ἐπειδὴ πρῶτα θεῶν ἴστητι² δαμάσθη.
 τίνη δ' Ἡφαίστοι πάρα κλυτὰ τεύχεα δέξο,
 καλὰ μάλ' οἵ³ οὕπω τις ἀνὴρ ωμοισι φόρησεν."

5

"Ως ἄρα φωνήσασα θεὰ κατὰ τεύχε' ἔθηκεν
 πρόσθεν Ἀχιλλῆσ· τὰ δ' ἀνέβραχε³ δαιδαλα πάντα.
 Μυρμιδόνας δ' ἄρα πάντας ἔλε τρόμος, οὐδέ τις ἔτλη
 ἄντην εἰσιδέειν, ἀλλ' ἔτρεσαν.—xix. 1-15.

10

15

μύρομαι=weep. ² ἴστητι=by the will of. ³ ἀνέβραχε=rang loudly.

GREEK C—HOMER'S ILIAD, I-III

Saturday

2 p.m. Two hours

The translation should be exact, but clear and idiomatic English is required.
Number your answers.

1. Translate into English:

ὡς φάτο· τὴν δ' οὐ τι προσέφη νεφεληγερέτα Ζεύς,
ἀλλ' ἀκέων δὴν ἥστο. Θέτις δ' ὡς ἥψατο γούνων,
ὡς ἔχετ' ἐμπεφυνῖα, καὶ εἴρετο δεύτερον αὖτις.

“νημερτὲς μὲν δὴ μοι ὑπόσχεο καὶ κατάνευσον,
ἡ ἀπόειπ’, ἐπεὶ οὐ τοι ἔπι δέος, ὅφρ’ ἐν εἰδῶ
ὅσσον ἐγώ μετὰ πᾶσιν ἀτιμοτάτη θεός εἰμι.”

515

τὴν δὲ μέγ' ὄχθησας προσέφη νεφεληγερέτα Ζεύς.

“ἡ δὴ λοίγια ἔργυ, ὅτε μ' ἔχθοδοπῆσαι ἐφήσεις

“Ηρη, ὅτ’ ἄν μ’ ἐρέθησιν ὀνειδείοις ἐπέεσσιν.

ἡ δὲ καὶ αὕτως μ’ αἰὲν ἐν ἀθανάτοισι θεοῖσιν

520

νεικεῖ, καὶ τέ μέ φησι μάχῃ Τρώεσσιν ἀρήγειν.”—i. 511-521.

a) Give the Attic prose equivalents for ἔχετ’ (l. 513); ὑπόσχεο (l. 514); τοι (l. 515); ἀθανάτοισι (l. 520). Write an Attic prose equivalent for ὡς φάτο (l. 511).

b) Account for the case of γούνων (l. 512); ὅσσον (l. 516); for the mood of ἐρέθησιν (l. 519); ἀρήγειν (l. 521).

c) Explain the accent of ἔπι (l. 515). Comment on a metrical peculiarity in the second syllable of this word, and suggest an explanation.

d) Who was Thetis, and what had she asked of Zeus?

2. Translate into English:

“ἀλλ’ ἄγε μίμνετε πάντες, ἐυκνήμιδες Ἀχαιοί,
αὐτοῦ, εἰς ὁ κεν ἄστυ μέγα Πριάμοιο ἔλωμεν.”

ὡς ἔφατ’, Ἀργεῖοι δὲ μέγ’ ἵαχον, ἀμφὶ δὲ νῆσος
σμερδαλέον κονάβησαν ἀντάντων ὑπ’ Ἀχαιῶν,
μῦθον ἐπαινήσαντες Ὁδυσσῆος θείοιο.

335

τοῖσι δὲ καὶ μετέειπε Γερήνιος ἵππότα Νέστωρ.

“ὦ πόποι, ἦ δὴ παισὶν ἐουκότες ἀγοράσθε
νηπιάχοις, οἷς οὐ τι μέλει πολεμήμα ἔργα.

πῇ δὴ συνθεσίαι τε καὶ ὅρκια βήσεται ἡμῖν;

ἐν πυρὶ δὴ βουλαί τε γενοίατο μήδεά τ’ ἀνδρῶν

340

σπουδαί τ’ ἄκρητοι καὶ δεξιαί, ἃς ἐπέπιθμεν.”—ii. 331-341.

(SEE NEXT PAGE)

a) Account for the case of *ἡμῖν* (l. 339); *ἥς* (l. 341); for the mood of *γενοίατο* (l. 340). Give the Attic form for the last.

b) Write in Attic prose the clause *εἰς ὅ κεν ἔλωμεν* (l. 332).

c) Scan ll. 334, 335, 341, indicating quantities, division into feet, and the principal metrical pause in each line. What is a spondaic line? Point out one in this passage.

3. Translate into English:

“εἰ μέν κεν Μενέλαον Ἀλέξανδρος καταπέφυη,
αὐτὸς ἔπειθ’ Ἐλένην ἔχέτω καὶ κτήματα πάντα,
ἡμεῖς δ’ ἐν νήεσσι νεώμεθα ποντοπόροισιν.
εἰ δέ κ’ Ἀλέξανδρον κτείνῃ ἔανθδος Μενέλαος,
Τρῶας ἔπειθ’ Ἐλένην καὶ κτήματα πάντ’ ἀποδοῦναι, 285
τιμὴν δ’ Ἀργείους ἀποτινέμεν ἦν τιν’ ἔουκεν,
ἢ τε καὶ ἐστομένοισι μετ’ ἀνθρώπουσι πέληται.
εἰ δ’ ἀν ἐμοὶ τιμὴν Πρίαμος Πριάμοιό τε παῖδες
τίνειν οὐκ ἔθέλωσιν Ἀλεξάνδροι πεσόντος, 290
αὐτὰρ ἐγώ καὶ ἔπειτα μαχήσομαι εἴνεκα ποινῆς
ἀθι μένων, εἴως κε τέλος πολέμοιο κιχείω.”—iii. 281–291.

a) Account for the mood of *κτείνῃ* (l. 284); *ἀποτινέμεν* (l. 286); *πέληται* (l. 287).

b) How is *αὐτάρ* used in l. 290? Comment on the use of *οὐκ* (l. 289).

GREEK CH—HOMER'S ILIAD, I-III, AND SIGHT TRANSLATION

Saturday, June 22

2 p.m. Two hours

The translation should be exact, but clear and idiomatic English is required.

1. Translate into English:

Θερσῖτ' ἀκριτόμυθε, λιγύς περ ἔὼν ἀγορητής, 246
 ἵσχεο, μηδ' ἔθελ' οἷος ἐριζέμεναι βασιλεύσιν.
 οὐ γὰρ ἐγώ σέο φημι χερεύστερον βροτὸν ἄλλον
 ἔμμεναί, ὅσσοι ἄμ' Ἀτρεΐδης ὑπὸ "Ιλιον" ἥλθον.
 ἄλλ' ἔκ τοι ἐρέω, τὸ δὲ καὶ τετελεσμένον ἔσται· 257
 εἴ κ' ἔτι σ' ἀφραίνοντα κιχήσομαι ὡς νῦ περ ὕδε,
 μηκέτ' ἔπειτ' Ὁδυσῆνι κάρη ὡμοισιν ἔπειν,
 μηδ' ἔτι Τηλεμάχοιο πατήρ κεκλημένος εἴην, 260
 εἴ μη ἐγώ σε λαβών ἀπὸ μὲν φίλα εἴματα δύσω,
 αὐτὸν δὲ κλαιοντα θοὰς ἐπὶ νῆσος ἀφήσω
 πεπληγώς ἀγορῆθεν ἀεικέσσι πληγῆσιν.

ii. 246–249, 257–264.

- What is the antecedent of *ὅσσοι* (l. 249)? What is the force of the tense of *κεκλημένος* (l. 260)?
- Give the Attic prose equivalent for *ἔὼν* (l. 246), *σέο* (l. 248), *ἔμμεναι* (l. 249).
- Give the derivation of *ἀκριτόμυθε* (l. 246), *Τηλεμάχοιο* (l. 260).
- Scan the last three lines of the passage, indicating quantities, division into feet, and the principal metrical pause in each line.

2. Translate into English:

κέκλυτε νῦν καὶ ἐμεῖο· μάλιστα γὰρ ἄλγος ικάνει
 θυμὸν ἐμόν· φρονέω δὲ διακρινθήμεναι ἥδη
 'Αργείους καὶ Τρῶας, ἐπεὶ κακὰ πολλὰ πέποσθε 100
 εἴνεκ' ἐμῆς ἔριδος καὶ 'Αλεξάνδρου ἔνεκ' ἀρχῆς.
 ἡμέων δ' ὀπποτέρῳ θάνατος καὶ μοῖρα τέτυκται,
 τεθναῖη· ἄλλοι δὲ διακρινθεῖτε τάχιστα.
 οἴσετε δ' ἄρν', ἔτερον λευκὸν ἐτέρην δὲ μέλαιναν,
 Γῆ τε καὶ Ἡελίω· Διὶ δ' ἡμεῖς οἴσομεν ἄλλον. 105
 ἕξετε δὲ Πριάμοιο βίην, ὅφρ' ὄρκια τάμνη
 αὐτός, ἐπεὶ οἱ παῖδες ὑπερφίαλοι καὶ ἀπιστοι,
 μή τις ὑπερβασίη Διὸς ὄρκια δηλήσηται.
 αἰεὶ δ' ὀπλοτέρων ἀνδρῶν φρένες ἡρέθονται.—iii. 97–108.

a) Account for the case of *ἐμεῖο* (l. 97), *θυμόν* (l. 98), *Τρῶας* (l. 99); for the mood of *διακρινθεῖτε* (l. 102), *δηλήσηται* (l. 107).

b) Locate the following forms (giving mood, tense, voice): *διακρινθήμεναι* (l. 98), *πέποσθε* (l. 99), *ἄξετε* (l. 105). Give a regular prose form for the last.

c) Account for the accent of *ἐπει* (l. 106).

d) Explain the significance of *λευκόν* and *μελαιναν* (l. 103), and comment on the order of *Γῆ τε καὶ Ἡελίω* (l. 104).

3. Translate into English:

[*Odysseus visits the realms of Hades, and, after talking with the ghosts of many heroes, addresses the ghost of Ajax.*]

οἵη δ' Αἴαντος ψυχὴ Τελαμωνιάδαο
νόσφιν ἀφεστήκει, κεχολωμένη εἴνεκα νίκης,
τήν μιν ἐγώ νίκησα δικαζόμενος παρὰ νησὸν
τεύχεσιν ἀμφ' Ἀχιλῆος· ἔθηκε δὲ πότνια μήτηρ.
παῖδες δὲ Τρώων δίκασαν καὶ Παλλὰς Ἀθήνη.
ώς δὴ μὴ ὄφελον νικᾶν τοιῷδ' ἐπ' ἀέθλῳ·
τοίην γάρ κεφαλὴν ἔνεκ' αὐτῶν γαῖα κατέσχεν,
Αἴανθ', ὃς περὶ μὲν εἶδος, περὶ δ' ἔργα τέτυκτο
τῶν ἄλλων Δαναῶν μετ' ἀμύμονα Πηλεῖωνα.
τὸν μὲν ἐγών ἐπέεσσι προσηγόρων μειλιχίοισιν.
‘Αἴαν, παῖ Τελαμῶνος ἀμύμονος, οὐκ ἄρ' ἔμελλες
οὐδὲ θανὼν λήσεσθαι ἐμοὶ χόλου εἴνεκα τευχέων
οὐλομένων; τὰ δὲ πῆμα θεοὶ θέσαν Ἀργέοισι,
τοῖος γάρ σφιν πύργος ἀπώλεος· σεῖο δ' Ἀχαιοὶ
ἴσον Ἀχιλλῆος κεφαλῆ Πηληνάδαο
ἀχνύμεθα φθιμένοι διαμπερές· οὐδέ τις ἄλλος
αἴτιος, ἀλλὰ Ζεὺς Δαναῶν στρατὸν αἰχμητάων
ἐκπάγλως ἥχθηρε, τεῖν δ' ἐπὶ μοῖραν ἔθηκεν.
ἄλλ' ἄγε δεῦρο, ἄναξ, ἵν' ἔπος καὶ μῦθον ἀκούσῃ
ἡμέτερον· δάμασον δὲ μένος καὶ ἀγήνορα θυμόν·’

545
550
555
560

Odyssey xi. 543–562.

ἔθηκε (546) put them up (as a prize). τέτυκτο (550)=ῆν. λήσεσθαι (554)=forget.
διαμπερές (558)=ἀει. τεῖν (560)=σοι.

GREEK C—HOMER'S ILIAD, I-III

Saturday, June 22

2 p.m. Two hours

The translation should be exact, but clear and idiomatic English is required.

1. Translate into English:

ῳ μοι, ἀναιδείην ἐπιειμένε, κερδαλεόφρον,
 πῶς τις τοι πρόφρων ἐπεσιν πείθηται Ἀχαιῶν
 ἢ ὅδον ἐλθέμεναι ἢ ἀνδράσιν ἵφι μάχεσθαι;
 οὐ γάρ ἐγώ Τρώων ἔνεκ' ἥλινθον αἰχμητάων
 δεῦρο μαχησόμενος, ἐπει οὐ τι μοι αἴτιοι είσιν.
 ἀλλὰ σοί, ὡ μέγ' ἀναιδές, ἄμ' ἐσπόμεθ', ὄφρα σὺ χαίρης,
 τιμὴν ἀρνύμενοι Μενελάω σοί τε, κυνῶπα,
 πρὸς Τρώων. τῶν οὖ τι μετατρέπη οὐδ' ἀλεγίζεις.
 καὶ δὴ μοι γέρας αὐτὸς ἀφαιρήσεσθαι ἀπειλεῖς,
 φῷ ἐπι πόλλ' ἐμόγησα, δόσαν δέ μοι υἱες Ἀχαιῶν.
 οὐ μὲν σοί ποτε ἵσον ἔχω γέρας, ὅπποτ' Ἀχαιοὶ
 Τρώων ἐκπέρσωστ' ἐν ναιόμενον πτολίεθρον.

i. 149-153, 158-164.

a) Account for the case of *τῶν* (l. 160), *σοί* (l. 163), for the mood of *πείθηται* (l. 150), *χαίρης* (l. 158), *ἐκπέρσωστ'* (l. 164); for the tense of *ἀφαιρήσεσθαι* (l. 161).

b) How does the accent of *ἐπιειμένε* (l. 149) reveal its tense? What case might be used instead of *μοι* (l. 161)?

c) Give the derivation of *ἀναιδείην* (l. 149), *κυνῶπα* (l. 159).

2. Translate into English:

Θερσῆτ' ἀκριτόμυθε, λιγὸς περ ἐών ἀγορητής,
 ἵσχεο, μηδ' ἔθελ' οἶος ἐριζέμεναι βασιλεῦσιν.
 οὐ γάρ ἐγώ σέο φημὶ χερειότερον βροτὸν ἄλλον
 ἔμμεναι, δόσοι ἄμ' Ἀτρεΐδης ὑπὸ "Ἴλιον ἥλιθον.
 ἀλλ' ἔκ τοι ἐρέω, τὸ δὲ καὶ τετελεσμένον ἔσται.
 εἴ κ' ἔτι σ' ἀφραίνοντα κιχήσομαι ὡς νύ περ ὁδε,
 μηκέτ' ἐπειτ' Ὁδυσῆη κάρη ὡμοισιν ἐπείη,
 μηδ' ἔτι Τηλεμάχοιο πατὴρ κεκλημένος εἴην,
 εἰ μὴ ἐγώ σε λαβών ἀπὸ μὲν φίλα εἴματα δύσω,
 αὐτὸν δὲ κλαίοντα θοὰς ἐπὶ νῆας ἀφήσω
 πεπληγώς ἀγορῆθεν ἀεικέσσι πληγῆσιν.

ii. 246-249, 257-264.

(SEE NEXT PAGE)

a) What is the antecedent of *ὅσσοι* (l. 249)? What is the force of the tense of *κεκλημένος* (l. 260)?

b) Give the Attic prose equivalent for *ἔών* (l. 246), *σέο* (l. 248), *ἔμμεναι* (l. 249).

c) Give the derivation of *ἀκριτόμνθε* (l. 246), *Τηλεμάχοιο* (l. 260).

d) Scan the last three lines of the passage, indicating quantities, division into feet, and the principal metrical pause in each line.

3. Translate into English:

κέκλυτε νῦν καὶ ἐμεῖο· μάλιστα γάρ ἄλγος ικάνει
θυμὸν ἐμόν· φρονέω δὲ διακρινθήμεναι ἥδη
'Αργείους καὶ Τρῶας, ἐπεὶ κακὰ πολλὰ πέποσθε
εἴνεκ' ἐμῆς ἔριδος καὶ 'Αλεξάνδρου ἐνεκ' ἀρχῆς.
ἡμέων δ' ὀπποτέρω θάνατος καὶ μοῖρα τέτυκται,
τεθναίη· ἄλλοι δὲ διακρινθεῖτε τάχιστα.
οἴστετε δ' ἄρν', ἔτερον λευκὸν ἐτέρην δὲ μέλαιναν,
Γῇ τε καὶ Ἡελίῳ· Διὶ δ' ἡμεῖς οἴσομεν ἄλλον.
ἄξετε δὲ Πριάμοιο βίην, ὅφρ' ὄρκια τάμνη
αὐτός, ἐπεὶ οἱ παῖδες ὑπερφίαλοι καὶ ἄπιστοι,
μή τις ὑπερβασίη Διὸς ὄρκια δηλήσηται.
αἰεὶ δ' ὀπλοτέρων ἀνδρῶν φρένες ἡρέθονται.

100

iii. 97-108.

a) Account for the case of *ἐμεῖο* (l. 97), *θυμόν* (l. 98), *Τρῶας* (l. 99); for the mood of *διακρινθεῖτε* (l. 102), *δηλήσηται* (l. 107).

b) Locate the following forms (giving mood, tense, voice): *διακρινθήμεναι* (l. 98), *πέποσθε* (l. 99), *ἄξετε* (l. 105). Give a regular prose form for the last.

c) Account for the accent of *ἐπεὶ* (l. 106).

d) Explain the significance of *λευκόν* and *μέλαιναν* (l. 103), and comment on the order of *Γῇ τε καὶ Ἡελίῳ* (l. 104).

GREEK CH—HOMER'S ILIAD, I-III, AND SIGHT TRANSLATION

Saturday, June 21

2 p.m. Two hours

[For question paper in Greek C see page 3.]

The translation should be exact, but clear and idiomatic English is required.

1. Translate into English:

αὐτὰρ Ἀχιλλεὺς

δακρύσας ἐτάρων ἄφαρ ἔξετο νόσφι λιασθείς
 θῦν' ἔφ' ἀλὸς πολιῆς, ὁρώντων ἐπ' ἀπείρονα πόντον· 350
 πολλὰ δὲ μητρὶ φίλῃ ἡρήσατο χεῖρας ὀρεγνύσ.
 “μῆτερ, ἐπει μ' ἔτεκές γε μυνυθάδιόν περ ἔόντα,
 τιμήν πέρ μοι ὅφελλεν Ὀλύμπιος ἐγγυαλίξαι
 Ζεὺς ὑψιβρεμέτης· νῦν δ' οὐδέ με τυτθὸν ἔτισεν·
 ἦ γάρ μ' Ἀτρεῖδης εὐρὺ κρείων Ἀγαμέμνων
 ἡτίμησεν· ἐλῶν γάρ ἔχει γέρας, αὐτὸς ἀπούρας.” 355

Iliad i. 348-356.

a) Account for the case of *ἐτάρων* (l. 349).
 b) Who was Achilles' mother? Where was she at this time?
 c) Scan verses 349, 350, 351, indicating quantities, division into feet, and the principal metrical pause in each line.

2. Translate into English:

Ὄς φάτο, τοῖσι δὲ θυμὸν ἐνὶ στήθεσσιν ὄρινε
 πᾶσι μετὰ πληθύν, ὅσοι οὐ βουλῆς ἐπάκουσαν·
 κινήθη δ' ἀγορὴ φῇ κύματα μακρὰ θαλάσσης,
 πόντον Ἰκαρίοι, τὰ μέν τ' Εὐρός τε Νότος τε
 ὄρορ' ἐπαῖξας πατρὸς Διὸς ἐκ νεφελάων.
 ὡς δ' ὅτε κινήσῃ Ζέφυρος βαθὺ λήιον ἐλθών,
 λάβρος ἐπαιγίζων, ἐπὶ τ' ἡμένει ἀσταχύεσσιν,
 ὡς τῶν πᾶσ' ἀγορὴ κινήθη· τοι δ' ἀλαλητῷ
 νῆσος ἐπ' ἐσεύνοντο, ποδῶν δ' ὑπένερθε κονίη
 ἵστατ' ἀειρομένη· τοι δ' ἀλλήλοισι κέλευον
 ἀπτεσθαι νηῶν ἥδ' ἐλκέμεν εἰς ἄλα δῖαν,
 οὐρούς τ' ἔξεκάθαιρον· ἀυτὴ δ' οὐρανὸν ἵκεν
 οἴκαδε ιεμένων· ὑπὸ δ' ὥρεον ἔρματα νηῶν.

Iliad ii. 142-154.

a) Write without elision *πᾶσ'* (l. 149), *ἵστατ'* (l. 151), *ἥδ'* (l. 152).
 b) Locate the following forms (giving mood, tense, voice, and, if the verb is finite, person and number): *φάτο* (l. 142), *κέλευον* (l. 151), *ἐλκέμεν* (l. 152).
 c) Account for the case of *τοῖσι* (l. 142), *νῆσος* (l. 150), *νηῶν* (l. 152).

(THIS EXAMINATION IS CONTINUED ON PAGE 2)

3. Translate into English:

[*Odysseus relates how he and his companions went to the land of the Lotus-eaters; and how some ate of the lotus and lost the desire to return home.*]

Ἐνθεν δ' ἐννῆμαρ φερόμην ὀλοῦς ἀνέμοισι
πόντον ἐπ' ἵχθυόντα· ἀτὰρ δεκάτη ἐπέβημεν
γαῖς Λωτοφάγων, οἱ τ' ἄνθινον¹ εἶδαρ ἔδουσιν.
ἔνθα δ' ἐπ' ἡπείρου² βῆμεν καὶ ἀφυσσάμεθ' ὕδωρ,
αἰψία δὲ δεῖπνον ἔλοντο θοῆς παρὰ νησὶν ἐταῖροι.
αὐτὰρ ἐπεὶ σίτοι τ' ἐπασσάμεθ' ἡδὲ ποτῆτος,
δὴ τότ' ἔγάντις ἐτάροις προῖεν πεύθεσθαι ἤντας
οἱ τινες ἀνέρες εἶεν ἐπὶ χθονὶ σῖτον ἔδοντες,
ἄνδρε δύνω κρίνας, τρίτατον κήρυχ' ἄμ' ὀπάσσας.³
οἱ δ' αἰψί οἰχόμενοι μίγεν ἀνδράσι Λωτοφάγοισιν
οὐδ' ἄρα Λωτοφάγοι μῆδονθ⁴ ἐτάροισιν ὅλεθρον
ἡμετέροις, ἀλλά σφι δόσαν λωτοῖο πάσασθαι.
τῶν δ' ὃς τις λωτοῖο φάγοι μελιηδέα καρπόν,⁵
οὐκέτ' ἀπαγγεῖλαι πάλιν ἥθελεν οὐδὲ νέεσθαι,
ἀλλ' αὐτοῦ βούλοντο μετ' ἀνδράσι Λωτοφάγοισι
λωτὸν ἐρεπτόμενοι⁶ μενέμεν νόστον τε λαθέσθαι.
τοὺς μὲν ἔγάντις ἐπὶ νῆσος ἄγον κλαίοντας ἀνάγκη,
νησὶ δ' ἐνὶ γλαφυρῷσιν ὑπὸ ζυγὰ δῆσα ἐρύσσας.
αὐτὰρ τοὺς ἄλλους κελόμην ἐρίηρας ἐταίροις
σπερχομένους⁷ νηῶν ἐπιβαινέμεν ὡκειάων,
μή πώς τις λωτοῖο φαγὼν νόστοιο λάθηται.
οἱ δ' αἰψί εἰσβαινον καὶ ἐπὶ κληῖσι καθίζον,
ἔξης δ' ἔξόμενοι πολιὴν ἄλλα τύπτον ἐρετμοῖς.

Odyssey ix. 82-104.

¹ ἄνθινον εἶδαρ, flowery food. ² land. ³ sending. ⁴ devised. ⁵ fruit. ⁶ feeding on.
⁷ hastening.

GREEK C—HOMER'S ILIAD, I-III

Saturday, June 21

2 p.m. Two hours

[For question paper in Greek *CH* see other side.]

The translation should be exact, but clear and idiomatic English is required.

1. Translate into English:

ἀντάρ 'Αχιλλεὺς

δακρύσσας ἐτάρων ἄφαρ ἔζετο νόσφι λιασθείς
 θῦν' ἔφ' ἀλὸς πολιῆς, ὁρών ἐπ' ἀπέιρονα πόντον· 350
 πολλὰ δὲ μητρὶ φίλῃ ἡρήσατο χέρας ὀρεγνύς·
 “μῆτερ, ἐπεὶ μ' ἔτεκές γε μινυνθάδιόν περ ἔόντα,
 τιμήν πέρ μοι ὄφελλεν 'Ολύμπιος ἐγγυαλίξαι
 Ζεὺς ὑψιβρεμέτης· νῦν δ' οὐδέ με τυτθὸν ἔτισεν·
 ἡ γάρ μ' 'Ατρεΐδης εύρὺν κρείων 'Αγαμέμνων
 ἡτίμησεν· ἐλῶν γάρ ἔχει γέρας, αὐτὸς ἀπούρας.” 355

Iliad i. 348-356

a) Account for the case of *ἐτάρων* (l. 349).
 b) Who was Achilles' mother? Where was she at this time?
 c) Scan verses 349, 350, 351, indicating quantities, division into feet, and the principal metrical pause in each line.

2. Translate into English:

“Ως φάτο, τοῖσι δὲ θυμὸν ἐνὶ στήθεσσιν ὅρινε
 πᾶσι μετὰ πληθύν, ὅσοι οὐ βουλῆς ἐπάκουσαν·
 κινήθη δ' ἀγορὴ φῇ κύματα μακρὰ θαλάσσης,
 πόντον 'Ικαρίοι, τὰ μέν τ' Εὔρος τε Νότος τε
 ὥρορ' ἐπαῖξας πατρὸς Διὸς ἐκ νεφελάων.
 ὡς δ' ὅτε κινήσῃ Ζέφυρος βαθὺ λήιον ἐλθών,
 λάβρος ἐπαιγίζων, ἐπὶ τ' ἡμένει ἀσταχνεσσιν,
 ὡς τῶν πᾶσ' ἀγορὴ κινήθη· τοι δ' ἀλαλητῷ
 νῆσος ἐπ' ἐστεύοντο, ποδῶν δ' ὑπένερθε κονίη
 ἵστατ' ἀειρομένη· τοι δ' ἀλλήλοισι κέλευον
 ἀπτεσθαι τηῶν ἡδ' ἐλκέμεν εἰς ἄλα δῖαν,
 οὐρούς τ' ἔξεκάθαιρον· ἀύτῃ δ' οὐρανὸν ἰκεν
 οὐκαδεὶς ειμένων· ὑπὸ δ' ἥρεον ἔρματα τηῶν.

Iliad ii. 142-154.

a) Write without elision *πᾶσ'* (l. 149), *ἵστατ'* (l. 151), *ἡδ'* (l. 152).
 b) Locate the following forms (giving mood, tense, voice, and, if the verb is finite, person and number): *φάτο* (l. 142), *κέλευον* (l. 151), *ἐλκέμεν* (l. 152).
 c) Account for the case of *τοῖσι* (l. 142), *νῆσος* (l. 150), *τηῶν* (l. 152).

3. Translate into English:

“Δεῦρο πάροιθ’ ἐλθοῦσα, φίλον τέκος, ἵζεν ἐμεῖο,
 ὅφρα ἵδη πρότερόν τε πόσιν πηούς τε φίλους τε—
 οὐ τί μοι αἴτιη ἐσσί, θεοί νύ μοι αἴτιοι είσιν,
 οἵ μοι ἐφώρμησαν πόλεμον πολύδακρυν Ἀχαιῶν—
 ὡς μοι καὶ τόνδε ἄνδρα πελώριον ἔξονομήνης,
 ὃς τις ὅδ' ἐστὶν Ἀχαιὸς ἀνὴρ ἡνὸς τε μέγας τε.
 ἥτοι μὲν κεφαλῆ καὶ μείζονες ἄλλοι ἔσσι,
 καλὸν δ' οὔτω ἐγών οὐ πω ἵδον ὀφθαλμοῖσιν,
 οὐδὲ οὔτω γεραρόν· βασιλῆι γὰρ ἄνδρὶ ἔοικε.”

165

Iliad iii. 162-170.

170

- Who speaks these lines and under what circumstances?
- Who is the person described in lines 167-170?
- Account for the case of *ἐμεῖο* (l. 162); for the mood of *ἔξονομήνης* (l. 166).
- Give the Attic equivalents of *ἐμεῖο* (l. 162), *ἐσσί* (l. 164), *ἔσσι* (l. 168), *ἵδον* (l. 169).

GREEK CH—HOMER'S ILIAD, I-III, AND SIGHT TRANSLATION

Saturday, June 26

2 p.m. Two hours

[For question paper in Greek C see page 3.]

The translation should be exact, but clear and idiomatic English is required.

1. Translate into English:

Τὴν δὲ μέγ' ὁχθήσας προσέφη νεφεληγερέτα Ζεὺς·
 “ἢ δὴ λοίγια ἔργ', ὅτε μ' ἔχθοδοπῆσαι ἐφήσεις
 “Ἔρη, ὅτ' ἂν μ' ἐρέθησιν ὄνειδειοις ἐπέεσσιν.
 ἡ δὲ καὶ αὐτῶς μ' αἰεὶ ἐν ἀθανάτοισι θεοῖσιν
 νεικεῖ, καὶ τέ μέ φησι μάχη Τρώεσσιν ἀρήγειν. 520
 ἀλλὰ σὺ μὲν νῦν αὖτις ἀπόστιχε, μή τι νοήσῃ
 “Ἔρη· ἐμοὶ δέ κε ταῦτα μελήσεται, ὅφρα τελέσσω.
 εἰ δ' ἄγε τοι κεφαλῆ κατανεύσομαι, ὅφρα πεποιθησθεῖς
 τοῦτο γάρ ἔξ ἐμέθεν γε μετ' ἀθανάτοισι μέγιστον
 τέκμωρ· οὐ γάρ ἐμὸν παλινάγρετον, οὐδὲ ἀπατηλόν,
 οὐδὲ ἀτελεύτητον, ὅ τι κεν κεφαλῆ κατανεύσω.” 525

Iliad i. 517-527.

- Whom is Zeus addressing? In what circumstances?
- Name the mood of the following verbs, and tell why that mood is used: ἐρέθησιν (l. 519), ἀρήγειν (l. 521), νοήσῃ (l. 522), πεποιθησθεῖς (l. 524).
- Write without elision μέγ' (l. 517), ἔργ' (l. 518), ὅτ' (l. 519).
- Locate the following forms: νεφεληγερέτα (l. 517), ἐπέεσσιν (l. 519), ἀπόστιχε (l. 522), ἐμέθεν (l. 525).

2. Translate into English:

“Η, καὶ ἀπὸ στομάχους ἀρνῶν τάμε νηλέι χαλκῷ·
 καὶ τοὺς μὲν κατέθηκεν ἐπὶ χθονὸς ἀσπαίροντας,
 θυμοῦ δενομένους· ἀπὸ γὰρ μένος εἴλετο χαλκός.
 οἶνον δ' ἐκ κρητῆρος ἀφυσσόμενοι δεπάεσσιν
 ἔκχεον, ἡδὲ εὔχοντο θεοῖς αἰειγενέτησιν.
 ὅδε δέ τις εἴπεσκεν Ἀχαιῶν τε Τρώων τε· 295
 “Ζεῦν κύδιστε μέγιστε, καὶ ἀθάνατοι θεοὶ ἄλλοι,
 δόπτεροι πρότεροι ὑπὲρ ὅρκια πημήνειαν,
 ὅδέ σφ' ἐγκέφαλος χαμάδις ρέοι ὡς ὅδε οἶνος,
 αὐτῶν καὶ τεκέων, ἄλοχοι δ' ἄλλοισι δαμεῖεν.”

“Ως ἔφαν, οὐδὲ ἄρα πώ σφιν ἐπεκραίαινε Κρονίων.
 τοῖσι δὲ Δαρδανίδης Πρίαμος μετὰ μῆθον ἔειπε.

Iliad iii. 292-303.

(THIS EXAMINATION IS CONTINUED ON PAGE 2)

a) Scan lines 292, 293, and 300, indicating quantities, division into feet, ictus, and metrical pauses.

b) Explain the derivation of *αἰειγενέτησιν* (l. 296), *ἐγκέφαλος* (l. 300).

c) Name the mood of *ρέοι* (l. 300), and tell why that mood is used.

3. Translate into English:

[*Odysseus and Diomedes bring the horses of Rhesus to the Greek camp.*]

Καὶ ρ' οἱ μὲν κατέβησαν ἐπὶ χθόνα· τοὶ δὲ χαρέντες
δεξιῇ ἡσπάζοντο ἔπεσσι τε μειλιχίοισιν.
πρῶτος δ' ἐξερέεινε Γερήνιος ἵππότα Νέστωρ·
“Εἴπ' ἄγε μ', ὁ πολύαιν¹ Ὁδυσσεῦ, μέγα κῦδος Ἀχαιῶν,
ὅππως τούσδ' ἵππους λάβετον· καταδύντες ὅμιλον
Τρώων; ἢ τίς σφωε πόρεν θεὸς ἀντιβολήσας;²
αἰνῶς ἀκτίνεσσιν³ ἐοικότες ἡλίου.
αἰεὶ μὲν Τρώεσσ' ἐπιμίσγομαι, οὐδέ τι φημι
μιμάζειν παρὰ νησί, γέρων περ ἐὼν πολεμιστής.
ἀλλ' οὕπω τοίους ἵππους ἰδον, οὐδ' ἐνόησα.
ἀλλά τιν' ὑμάρ' δίω δόμεναι θεὸν ἀντιάσαντα·
ἀμφοτέρω γάρ σφῶι φιλεῖ νεφεληγερέτα Ζεὺς
κούρη τ' αἰγιόχοιο Διός, γλαυκῶπις Ἀθήνη.”
Τὸν δ' ἀπαμειβόμενος προσέφη πολύμητις Ὁδυσσεύς.
“ὦ Νέστορ Νηληιάδη, μέγα κῦδος Ἀχαιῶν,
ρεῖα θεός γ' ἐθέλων καὶ ἀμείνονας ἡέ περ οὐδε
ἵππους δωρήσαιτ', ἐπεὶ ἦ πολὺ φέρτεροί είσιν.”

Iliad x. 541-557.

¹ renowned.

² having met.

³ rays.

GREEK C—HOMER'S ILIAD, I-III

Saturday, June 26

2 p.m. Two hours

[For question paper in Greek *CH* see page 1.]

The translation should be exact, but clear and idiomatic English is required.

1. Translate into English:

Τὴν δὲ μέγ' ὄχθησας προσέφη νεφεληγερέτα Ζεύς·
“ἢ δὴ λοίγια ἔργη, ὅτε μ' ἔχθοδοπῆσαι ἐφήσεις
Ἡρη, ὅτ' ἄν μ' ἐρέθησιν ὀνειδείοις ἐπέεσσιν.
ἢ δὲ καὶ αὐτῶς μ' αἰεὶ ἐν ἀθανάτοισι θεοῖσιν
νεικεῖν, καὶ τέ μέ φησι μάχῃ Τρώεσσιν ἀρήγειν.
ἀλλὰ σὺ μὲν νῦν αὐτις ἀπόστιχε, μή τι νοήσῃ
“Ἡρη· ἐμοὶ δέ κε ταῦτα μελῆσεται, ὅφρα τελέσσω.
εἰ δ' ἄγε τοι κεφαλῆ κατανεύσομαι, ὅφρα πεποίθησ·
τοῦτο γὰρ ἔξ ἐμέθεν γε μετ' ἀθανάτοισι μέγιστον
τέκμωρ· οὐ γὰρ ἐμὸν παλινάγρετον, οὐδὲ ἀπατηλόν,
οὐδὲ ἀτελεύτητον, ὃ τί κεν κεφαλῆ κατανεύσω.”

Iliad i. 517-527.

- a) Whom is Zeus addressing? In what circumstances?
- b) Name the mood of the following verbs, and tell why that mood is used: *ἐρέθησιν* (l. 519), *ἀρήγειν* (l. 521), *νοήσῃ* (l. 522), *πεποιθῆ* (l. 524).
- c) Write without elision *μέγ'* (l. 517), *ἔργ'* (l. 518), *ὅτ'* (l. 519).
- d) Locate the following forms: *νεφεληγερέτα* (l. 517), *ἐπέεσσιν* (l. 519), *ἀπόστιχε* (l. 522), *ἐμέθεν* (l. 525).

2. Translate into English:

“Ον δ’ αὖ δήμου τ’ ἄνδρα ἵδοι, βοβωντά τ’ ἐφεύροι,
τὸν σκήπτρῳ ἐλάσσασκεν ὁμοκλήσασκε τε μίθῳ.” 200
“Δαιμόνι”, ἀτρέμιας ἥσο, καὶ ἄλλων μῦθον ἄκουε,
οἱ σέο φέρτεροι εἰσι· σὺ δ’ ἀπτόλεμος καὶ ἄναλκις,
οὐτε ποτ’ ἐν πολέμῳ ἐναρίθμιος, οὐτ’ ἐνὶ βουλῇ.
οὐ μέν πως πάντες βασιλεύομεν ἐνθάδ’ Ἀχαιοί·
οὐκ ἀγαθὸν πολυκούρανή· εἰς κοίρανος ἔστω,
εἰς βασιλεύς, φέδωκε Κρόνου πάις ἀγκυλομήτεω
σκῆπτρόν τ’ ἡδὲ θέμιστας, ἵνα σφίσι βουλεύησι.” 205

Iliad ii. 198-206.

- a) Account for the hiatus between *ἄνδρα* and *ἴδοι* (l. 198).
- b) What mood is *ἐψεύροι* (l. 198), and why is that mood used?
- c) Name the case of the following words, and tell why that case is used: *στο* (l. 201), *ἄγκυλοιητεω* (l. 205), *σφίσι* (l. 206)?

3. Translate into English:

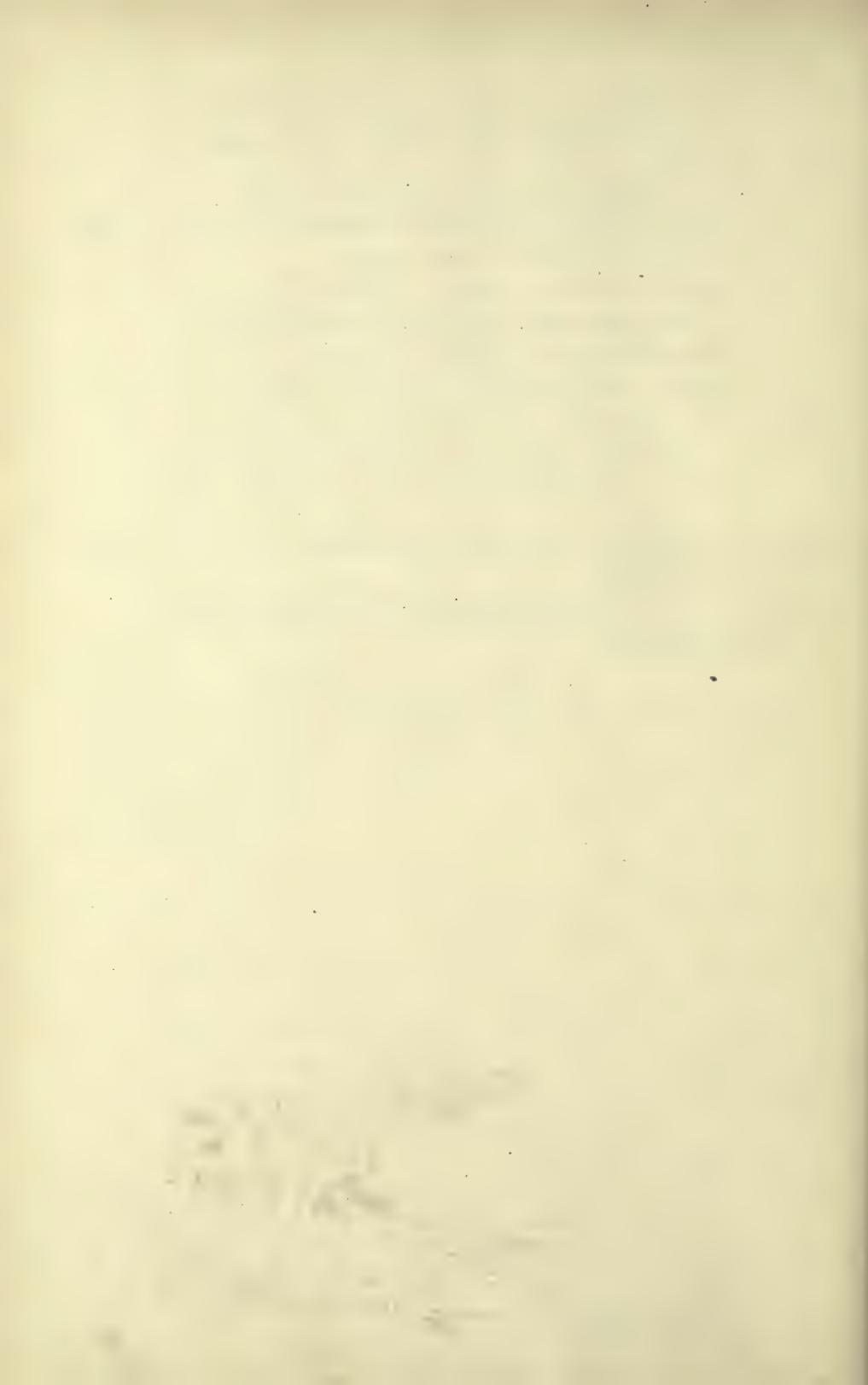
Ἔ, καὶ ἀπὸ στομάχους ἀρνῶν τάμε νηλέι χαλκῷ·
 καὶ τοὺς μὲν κατέθηκεν ἐπὶ χθονὸς ἀσπαίροντας,
 θυμοῦ δενομένους· ἀπὸ γὰρ μένος εἴλετο χαλκός.
 οἶνον δ' ἐκ κρητῆρος ἀφυσσόμενοι δεπάεσσιν
 ἔκχεον, ἡδ' εὔχοντο θεοῦς αἰειγενέτησιν·
 ὃδε δέ τις εἴπεσκεν Ἀχαιῶν τε Τρώων τε·

“Ζεῦ κύδιστε μέγιστε, καὶ ἀθάνατοι θεοὶ ἄλλοι,
 δππότεροι πρότεροι ὑπὲρ ὄρκια πημήνειαν,
 ὃδε σφ' ἐγκέφαλος χαμάδις ρέοι ὡς ὃδε οἶνος,
 αὐτῶν καὶ τεκέων, ἄλοχοι δ' ἄλλοισι δαμεῖεν.”

Ὦς ἔφαν, οὐδ' ἄρα πώ σφιν ἐπεκραίανε Κρονίων.
 τοῦσι δὲ Δαρδανίδης Πρίαμος μετὰ μῆθον ἔειπε.

Iliad iii. 292-303.

- Scan lines 292, 293, and 300, indicating quantities, division into feet, ictus, and metrical pauses.
- Explain the derivation of *αἰειγενέτησιν* (l. 296), *ἐγκέφαλος* (l. 300).
- Name the mood of *ρέοι* (l. 300), and tell why that mood is used.



COMPREHENSIVE GREEK

Comprehensive Examination

GREEK

Saturday, June 24

9:00 a.m.-12:00 m.

Candidates who have not studied Homer should omit Part II.

PART I

a) Translate into English the following passage, and answer in order the questions below it:

(*When the Greeks undertake to advance, the sacrifices are unfavorable; Xenophon proposes a foraging expedition, and again the omens fail.*)

'Εκ τούτου συνελθόντων εἶπε πάλιν Ξενοφῶν, ““Ω ἄνδρες, ἐπὶ μὲν τῇ πορείᾳ, ὡς ὁράτε, τὰ ιερὰ οὐπώ γίγνεται· τῶν δ' ἐπιτηδείων ὁρῶ ὑμᾶς δεομένους· ἀνάγκη οὖν μοι δοκεῖ εἶναι θύεσθαι περὶ αὐτοῦ τούτου.” ἀναστάς τις εἶπε, “Καὶ εἰκότως ἄρα ἥμīν οὐ γίγνεται τὰ ιερά· ὡς γάρ ἐγώ ἀπὸ 5 τοῦ αὐτομάτου¹ χθὲς² ἥκοντος πλοίου ἥκουσά τινος ὅτι Κλέανδρος ὁ ἐκ Βυζαντίου ἀρμοστής³ μέλλει ἥξειν πλοῖα καὶ τριήρεις ἔχων.” ἐκ τούτου δὲ ἀναμένει μὲν πᾶσιν ἔδοκε· ἐπὶ δὲ τὰ ἐπιτήδεια ἀνάγκη ἦν ἔξιέναι. καὶ ἐπὶ τούτω πάλιν ἐθύετο εἰς τρίς, καὶ οὐκ ἐγίγνετο τὰ ιερά. καὶ ἥδη καὶ ἐπὶ σκηνὴν 10 ἰόντες τὴν Ξενοφῶντος ἔλεγον ὅτι οὐκ ἔχοιεν τὰ ἐπιτήδεια. ὁ δ' οὐκ ἀν ἔφη ἔξαγαγεῖν μὴ γιγνομένων τῶν ιερῶν. καὶ πάλιν τῇ ὑστεραίᾳ ἐθύετο, καὶ σχεδόν τι⁴ πάσα ή στρατιὰ διὰ τὸ μέλειν ἄπασιν ἐκυκλοῦντο περὶ τὰ ιερά· τὰ δὲ θύματα⁵ ἐπελελοίπει. οἱ δὲ στρατηγοὶ ἔξῆγον μὲν οὐ, συνεκάλεσαν δέ. εἶπεν οὖν Ξενοφῶν, ““Ισως οἱ πολέμοι συνειλεγμένοι εἰσὶ καὶ ἀνάγκη μάχεσθαι· εἰ οὖν καταλιπόντες τὰ σκενήν ἐν τῷ ἐρυμνῷ χωρίῳ ὡς εἰς μάχην 15 παρεσκευασμένοι ἰοιμεν, ἵσως ἀν τὰ ιερὰ προχωροίη ἥμīν.” ἀκούσαντες δ' οἱ στρατιῶται ἀνέκραγον ὡς οὐδὲν δέον εἰς τὸ χωρίον ἄγειν, ἀλλὰ θύεσθαι ὡς τάχιστα.—Xenophon, *Anabasis*, vi. 4. 17-22.

¹ by chance ² yesterday ³ (Spartan) governor, ⁴ harmost ⁵ victims

1. Decline ἄνδρες (1), τριήρεις (6), and, in all genders, ἀναστάς (3) and τινός (5).
2. Give the three degrees of comparison of τάχιστα (17).
3. Give the principal parts of ὁράτε (2), γίγνεται (4), and συνεκάλεσαν (12).
4. Give the third person singular of the present optative active of ὁράτε (2); of the future indicative of εἶναι (3); the third person plural of the present indicative of ἰοιμεν (15); the nominative neuter plural of the aorist passive participle of δοκεῖ (3).
5. Inflect ἐγίγνετο (8) and ἐπελελοίπει (12) in the tense, mood, and voice in which each stands.
6. Account for the case of ἐπιτηδείων (2), τινός (5), and ὑστεραίᾳ (10).
7. Account for the mood of ἔχοιεν (9) and ἰοιμεν (15); the construction of συνελθόντων (1), δεομένους (3), and μέλειν (11). Account for the negative μή (10).

(SEE NEXT PAGE)

b) Translate into Greek:

Since the Athenians and the Spartans had ceased making war on each other, it was not difficult for Cyrus to obtain from Greece as many men as he wished. They would not have gone with him, however, if they had known what he had in mind, but he deceived them by saying that Tissaphernes was his enemy.

PART II

Translate the following passage, and answer the questions below it:

(Hector is advancing upon the Greeks, who have been forced back to their camp. Ajax taunts him, and he replies.)

"Εκτωρ δ' ἡγεῖτο βροτολογιγῷ ἴσος "Αρηι,
Πριαμίδης¹ πρόσθεν δ' ἔχεν ἀσπίδα πάντος² ἔισην,
ρυνοῖσιν³ πυκνήν, πολλὸς δ' ἐπελήλατο χαλκός·
805 ἀμφὶ δὲ οἱ κροτάφοισι φαεινὴ σείετο πήληξ.
πάντη δ' ἀμφὶ φάλαγγας ἐπειράτο προποδίζων,
εἴ πώς οἱ ἔξειαν ὑπασπίδια⁴ προβιβάντι·
ἀλλ' οὐ σύγχει θυμὸν ἐν στήθεσσιν 'Αχαιῶν.
Αἴας δὲ πρῶτος προκαλέσσατο, μακρὰ βιβάσθων⁵
810 "δαιμόνιε, σχεδὸν ἐλθέ· τι δὲ δειδίσσεαι αὐτῶς
'Αργείους; οὐ τοὶ τι μάχης ἀδαήμονές είμεν,
ἀλλὰ Διὸς μάστιγι κακῇ ἐδάμημεν 'Αχαιοί.
ἡ θῆν πού τοι θυμὸς ἐκλεπεται ἔξαλαπάξειν
νῆας⁶ ἄφαρ δέ τε χείρες ἀμύνειν εἰσὶ καὶ ήμιν.
815 ἡ κε πολὺ φθαίη ἐν ναιμένη πόλις ὑμὴ⁷
χερσὶν ὑφ' ἡμετέρησιν ἀλούστα τε περθομένη τε.
σοὶ δ' αὐτῷ φημὶ σχεδὸν ἔμμεναι, δππότε φεύγων
ἀρήση Διὺ πατρὶ καὶ ἄλλοις ἀθανάτοισι
θάσσονας ἵρήκων⁸ ἔμεναι καλλίτριχας ἵππους,
820 οἵ σε πόλινδ' οἴσουσι κονίοντες⁹ πεδίοιο."
ως ἄρα οἱ εἰπόντι ἐπέπτατο δεξιὸς ὅρνις,
αιετὸς⁶ ὑψιπέτης⁷ ἐπὶ δ' ἵαχε λαὸς 'Αχαιῶν
θάρσυνος οἰωνῷ. δ' ἀμείβετο φαίδιμος "Εκτωρ·
"Αἴαν ἀμαρτοεπές, βουγάιε,⁷ οίον ἔειπες.
825 εἰ γὰρ ἐγών οῦτω γε Διὸς πάις αἰγιόχοιο
εἴην ἡματα πάντα, τέκοι δέ με πότνια "Ηρη,
τιοίμην δ' ὡς τίετ⁹ 'Αθηναίη καὶ 'Απόλλων,
ώς νῦν ἡμέρη ἥδε κακὸν φέρει 'Αργείοισι."—*Iliad* xiii. 802-28.

¹ hides ² behind his shield ³ = βιβάς ⁴ falcons ⁵ cf. κόνις, κονίη ⁶ eagle ⁷ braggart

1. Give the Attic prose equivalents of ἔχεν (803), πολλὸς (804), and ἔμμεναι (817). Account for the case of μάχης (811), σοί (817), and ἵρήκων (819). Account for the mood of φθαίη (815), ἀρήση (818), and εἴην (826). Write in full τίετ⁹ (827). Give the derivation of ὑψιπέτης (822) and ἀμαρτοεπές (824).
2. Scan lines 802 and 827, marking quantities, division into feet, and chief metrical pauses.
3. Explain the allusion to the enmity of Zeus in 812.

Comprehensive Examinations

GREEK

Thursday, September 21

2:00-5:00 p.m.

Candidates who have not studied Homer should omit Part II.

PART I

a) Translate into English the following passage, and answer in order the questions below it:

(*Croesus tells his captor, Cyrus, how he disregarded the advice of Apollo, "Know thyself."*)

“Ἐπειδὴ δὲ ἀνεπείσθη ὑπὸ τοῦ Ἀσσυρίου ἐφ' ὑμᾶς στρατεύεσθαι, εἰς πάντα κίνδυνον ἥλθον· ἐσώθην μέντοι οὐδὲν κακὸν λαβών. οὐκ αἰτιῶμαι δὲ οὐδὲ τάδε τὸν θεόν. ἐπεὶ γὰρ ἔγνων ἐμαυτὸν μὴ ἰκανὸν ὑμῖν μάχεσθαι, ἀσφαλῶς σὺν τῷ θεῷ ἀπῆλθον καὶ αὐτὸς καὶ οἱ σὺν ἐμοὶ. νῦν δ' αὖ πάλιν 5 ὑπὸ τε πλούτου τοῦ παρόντος διαθρυπτόμενος¹ καὶ ὑπὸ τῶν δεομένων μου προστάτην² γενέσθαι καὶ ὑπὸ τῶν δώρων ὡν ἐδίδοσάν μοι καὶ ὑπὸ ἀνθρώπων οἵ με κολακεύοντες³ ἔλεγον ὡς εἰ ἐγώ ἐθέλοιμι ἄρχειν, πάντες ἂν ἐμοὶ πείθοιντο καὶ μέγιστος ἂν εἴην ἀνθρώπων, ὑπὸ τοιούτων δὲ λόγων ἀναφυσώμενος,⁴ ὡς εἴλοντό με πάντες οἱ κύκλῳ βασιλεῦσι προστάτην τοῦ πολέμου, 10 ὑπεδεξάμην τὴν στρατηγίαν ὡς ἰκανὸς ὡν μέγιστος γενέσθαι, ἀγνοῶν ἄρα ἐμαυτὸν ὅτι σοὶ ἀντιπολεμεῦν ἰκανὸς φῶμην εἶναι, πρῶτον μὲν ἐκ θεῶν γεγονότι, ἐπειτα δὲ διὰ βασιλέων πεφυκότι,⁵ ἐπειτα δ' ἐκ παιδὸς ἀρετὴν ἀσκοῦντι⁶ τῶν δὲ ἐμῶν προγόνων ἀκούων τὸν πρῶτον βασιλεύσαντα ἄμα τε βασιλέα καὶ ἐλεύθερον γενέσθαι. ταῦτ' οὖν ἀγνοήσας δικαίως,” ἐφη, “ἔχω 15 τὴν δίκην. ἀλλὰ νῦν δῆ,” ἐφη, “ὦ Κῦρε, γιγνώσκω μὲν ἐμαυτόν· σὺ δέ,” ἐφη, “ἔτι δοκεῖς ἀλληθένειν τὸν Ἀπόλλωνα ὡς εὐδαίμων ἔσομαι γιγνώσκων ἐμαυτόν; σὲ δὲ ἐρωτῶ διὰ τοῦτο ὅτι ἄριστ⁷ ἄν μοι δοκεῖς εἰκάσαι⁷ τοῦτο ἐν τῷ παρόντι· καὶ γὰρ δύνασαι ποιῆσαι.”—Xenophon, *Cyropedia* vii. 2. 22-25.

¹ being corrupted ² = ἀρχοντα ³ flattering ⁴ being puffed up ⁵ begotten of (διά) ⁶ practising conjecture, judge

1. Decline *δώρων* (6), *παιδός* (12), and, in all genders, *τάδε* (3) and *γεγονότι* (12).
2. Give the nominative singular, in all genders, of the positive and comparative of *μέγιστος* (10). Give the comparative of *ἄριστ* (17).
3. Give the principal parts of *ἀνεπείσθην* (1), *ἐσώθην* (2), and *εἴλοντο* (9).
4. Give the third person plural of the present indicative active of *ἐδίδοσαν* (6); the third person singular of the present indicative middle of *φῶμην* (11); the present infinitive of *ἐφη* (16); the nominative singular masculine of the perfect active participle of *λαβών* (2).

(SEE NEXT PAGE)

5. Inflect ἔγνων (3) and ἔδιδοσαν (6) in the tense, mood, and voice in which each stands.
6. Account for the case of ὑμῖν (3), ὅν (6), ἵκανός (11), and προγόνων (13).
7. Account for the construction of γενέσθαι in line 6, in line 10, and in line 14.
Account for ἄν in line 17.

b) Translate into Greek:

The king sent a messenger to bid the Greeks to give up their arms, promising that he would make the country friendly to them, and would see to it that they had provisions. After calling the soldiers together, the generals asked them what was to be done, and they decided not to obey the king.

PART II

Translate the following passage, and answer the questions below it:

(Menelaus looks for Antilochus, wishing to send him to tell Achilles that Patroclus is dead.)

“Ἄσ ἄρα φωνήσας ἀπέβη ξανθὸς Μενέλαος,
πάντοτε παπταίνων ὡς τ’ αἰετός,¹ ὃν ἡρά τέ φασιν
675 δέξυταν δέρκεσθαι ὑπουρανίων πετεηνῶν,
ὃν τε καὶ ὑψόθ’ ἐόντα πόδας ταχὺς οὐκ ἔλαθε πτώξ²
θάμνῳ ὑπ’ ἀμφικόμῳ³ κατακείμενος, ἀλλά τ’ ἐπ’ αὐτῷ
ἔσυντο καὶ τέ μιν ὥκα λαβών ἔξειλετο θυμόν.
ώς τότε σοί, Μενέλαε διοτρεφές, ὅσσε φαεινώ
680 πάντοτε δινείσθην⁴ πολέων κατὰ ἔθνος ἐταίρων,
εἴ που Νέστορος νιὸν ἔτι ζώοντα ἴδοιτο.
τὸν δὲ μάλ’ αἰψύ⁵ ἐνόησε μάχης ἐπ’ ἀριστερὰ πάσης
θαρσίνονθ’ ἐτάρους καὶ ἐποτρύνοντα μάχεσθαι.
ἀγχοῦ δ’ ιστάμενος προσέφη ξανθὸς Μενέλαος·
685 “Ἄντιλοχ’, εἰ δ’ ἄγε δεῦρο, διοτρεφές, ὅφρα πύθηαι
λυγρῆς ἀγγελίης, ἢ μὴ ὥφελλε γενέσθαι.
ηδη μέν σε καὶ αὐτὸν δίομαι εἰσορόωντα
γιγνώσκειν ὅτι πήμα θέος Δαναοῖσι κυλίνδει,
νίκη δὲ Τρώων⁶ πέφαται⁵ δ’ ὥριστος Ἀχαιῶν
690 Πάτροκλος, μεγάλη δὲ ποθὴ Δαναοῖσι τέτυκται.
ἀλλὰ σύ γ’ αἰψύ⁷ Ἀχιλῆι, θέων ἐπὶ νῆας Ἀχαιῶν,
εἰπεῖν, αἴ κε τάχιστα νέκυν ἐπὶ νῆα σαώσῃ
γυμνόν⁸ ἀτὰρ τά γε τεύχε⁹ ἔχει κορυθαίολος “Ἐκτωρ.”
ώς ἔφατ’, Ἀντίλοχος δὲ κατέστυγε⁶ μῦθον ἀκούσας.

¹ eagle ² hare ³ leafy ⁴ turned ⁵ from φεν-, φα- ⁶ was horror-struck

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695 δὴν δέ μιν ἀφασίη ἐπέων λάβε, τὼ δέ οἱ ὅσσε
δακρυόφι πλῆσθεν, θαλερὴ δέ οἱ ἔσχετο φωνή.
ἀλλ' οὐδ' ὡς Μενελάου ἐφημοσύνης ἀμέλησε,
βῆ δὲ θέειν, τὰ δὲ τεύχε' ἀμύμονι δῶκεν ἔταιρω,
Λαοδοκῷ, ὃς οἱ σχεδὸν ἔστρεφε μώνυχας ἵππους.—*Iliad* xvii. 673–99.

1. Give the Attic prose equivalents of *τόν* (682), *πίθηαι* (685), *σαώσῃ* (692), and *πλῆσθεν* (696). Account for the case of *ἀγγελίης* (686), *νίκη* (689), and *ἐφημοσύνης* (697). Account for the mood of *εἰπεῖν* and *σαώσῃ* (692); the mood and tense of *ῶφελλε* (686). Explain the derivation of *διοτρεφές* (679) and *κορυθαίολος* (693). Explain the form *ἄριστος* (689).
2. Scan lines 676 and 681, marking quantities, division into feet, and chief metrical pauses.
3. Write a short account of Nestor, and the part which he plays in the books of the *Iliad* which you have read.

Comprehensive Examination

GREEK

Saturday, June 23

9 a.m.-12 m.

Candidates who have not studied Homer should omit Part II.

PART I

a) Translate into English the following passage, and answer in order the questions below it:

(Thebes and Athens have taken up arms against Sparta; the Spartans recall King Agesilaus who has been fighting the Persians in Asia.)

Οι δὲ Λακεδαιμόνιοι ἐπεὶ σαφῶς ἥσθοντο τὰς μεγίστας πόλεις συνεστηκύιας¹ ἐπὶ πολέμῳ πρὸς ἑαυτούς, ἐν κινδύνῳ τε τὴν πόλιν ἐνόμισαν καὶ στρατεύειν ἀναγκαῖον ἥγήσαντο εἶναι. καὶ αὐτὸι μὲν ταῦτα παρεσκευάζοντο, εὐθὺς δὲ καὶ ἐπὶ τὸν Ἀγησίλαον πέμπουσιν Ἐπικυδίαν. ὁ δ' ἐπεὶ ἀφίκετο,
 5 τά τε ἄλλα διηγεῖτο² ὡς ἔχοι καὶ ὅτι ἡ πόλις ἐπιστέλλοι³ αὐτῷ βοηθεῖν ὡς τάχιστα τῇ πατρίδι. ὁ δὲ Ἀγησίλαος ἐπεὶ ἤκουσε, χαλεπῶς μὲν ἥμερικεν,
 10 ἐνθυμούμενος καὶ οἴων τιμῶν καὶ οἴων ἐλπίδων ἀποστεροῦτο,⁴ ὅμως δὲ συγκαλέσας τοὺς συμμάχους ἐδήλωσε τὰ ὑπὸ τῆς πόλεως παραγγελλόμενα, καὶ
 15 εἶπεν ὅτι ἀναγκαῖον εἴη βοηθεῖν τῇ πατρίδι. ἐὰν μέντοι ἔκεινα⁵ καλῶς γένηται, εὖ ἐπίστασθε, ἔφη, ὡς ἄνδρες σύμμαχοι, ὅτι οὐ μὴ ἐπιλάθωματ⁶
 20 ὑμῶν, ἀλλὰ πάλιν παρέσομαι πράξων ὅντες δεῖνθε. ἀκούσαντες δὲ ταῦτα πολλοὶ μὲν ἐδάκρυσαν, πάντες δ' ἐψηφίσαντο βοηθεῖν μετ' Ἀγησιλάου τῇ Λακεδαιμονίῳ. εἰ δὲ καλῶς τάκει γένοιτο, λαβόντες αὐτὸν πάλιν ἥκειν εἰς τὴν Ἀσίαν. καὶ οἱ μὲν δὴ συνεσκευάζοντο ὡς ἀκολουθήσοντες. ὁ δ' Ἀγησίλαος ἐν μὲν τῇ Ἀσίᾳ κατέλιπεν Εὔξενον ἀρμοστὴν⁷ καὶ φρουροὺς παρ' αὐτῷ οὐκ ἔλαττον τετρακισχιλίων, ἵνα δύναιτο διασφέειν τὰς πόλεις. αὐτὸς δὲ ὅρων
 25 ὅτι οἱ πολλοὶ τῶν στρατιωτῶν μένειν ἐπεθύμουν μᾶλλον ἢ ἐφ' Ἐλληνας στρατεύεσθαι, βουλόμενος ὡς βελτίστους καὶ ὡς πλείστους ἄγειν μεθ' ἑαυτοῦ, ἀθλα προύθηκε ταῖς πόλεσιν, ἥτις⁸ ἀριστον στράτευμα πέμποι, καὶ τῶν μισθοφόρων τοῖς λοχαγοῖς, ὅστις εὐοπλότατον λόχον ἔχων συστρατεύοιτο καὶ δπλιτῶν καὶ τοξοτῶν καὶ πελταστῶν.—Xenophon, *Hellenica* iv. 2. 1-5.

¹ συνισταμαι *conspire*. ² tell. ³ order. ⁴ deprive. ⁵ = τὰ ἔκει. ⁶ forget. ⁷ *harmost, military governor*.

1. Decline (singular and plural) *πατρίδι* (9), *ὅπλιτῶν* (21); and in all genders *πάντες* (12), *ἔλαττον* (16).
2. Give the nominative singular, in all genders, of the positive and comparative of *βελτίστους* (18). Give the comparative and superlative of *καλῶς* (9).
3. Give the principal parts of *πέμπουσιν* (4), *παραγγελλόμενα* (8), *λαβόντες* (13).

(SEE NEXT PAGE)

- Give the infinitive of ἀφίκετο (4) in the same tense; the third person plural of the present indicative active of ἔδήλωσε (8); the third person plural of the present indicative of παρέσομαι (11); the third person plural of the second aorist optative active of δρῶν (16).
- Inflect γένηται (10) and δίναιτο (16) in the tense, mood, and voice in which each stands.
- Account for the case of τιμῶν (7), πατρίδι (9), ὥν (11), τετρακισχιλίων (16).
- Account for the construction of εἴναι (3), ἐπιστέλλοι (5), πράξων (11), γένοιτο (13).

b) Translate into Greek:

When the horseman came to the city, he said to his friend, “If the enemy happen to come by sea, we must seize and burn their ships before they are able to disembark.¹” He said also that he himself would gladly fight with the great king against Cyrus and his Greeks.

¹ ἀποβαίνω.

PART II

Translate the following passage, and answer the questions below it:

(Achilles rejoices that he has slain Hector, but grieves for Patroclus.)

τὸν καὶ τεθνήτα προσῆνδα δῖος Ἀχιλλεύς.

365 “τέθναθι· κῆρα δ' ἐγώ τότε δέξομαι, ὁπότε κεν δὴ
Ζεὺς ἐθέλῃ τελέσαι ἥδ' ἀθάνατοι θεοὶ ἄλλοι.”

ἡ ῥα καὶ ἐκ νεκροῦ ἐρύσσατο χάλκεον ἔγχος,
καὶ τό γ' ἄνευθεν ἔθηχ', ὁ δ' ἀπ' ὥμων τεύχε' ἐσύλα.
* * * * *

τὸν δ' ἐπει ἔξενάριξε¹ ποδάρκης δῖος Ἀχιλλεύς,
στὰς ἐν Ἀχαιοῖσιν ἐπει πτερόεντ' ἀγόρευεν.

“ὦ φίλοι, Ἀργείων ἡγήτορες ἥδε μέδοντες,
ἐπει δὴ τὸνδ' ἄνδρα θεοὶ δαμάσσασθαι ἔδωκαν,

380 δις κακὰ πόλλ' ἔρρεξεν, δοσ' οὐ σύμπαντες οἱ ἄλλοι,
εἰ δ' ἄγετ', ἀμφὶ πόλιν σὺν τεύχεσι πειρηθῶμεν,
ὅφρα κ' ἔτι γνῶμεν Τρώων οὐδον, ὃν τιν' ἔχουσιν,
ἡ καταλείψουσιν πόλιν ἄκρην τοῦδε πεσόντος,
ἥε μένειν μεμάσαι καὶ Ἐκτόρος οὐκέτ' ἔόντος.

385 ἀλλὰ τί ἡ μοι ταῦτα φίλος διελέξατο θυμός;
κεῖται πάρ τησσι νέκυς ἄκλαντος ἄθαπτος
Πάτροκλος· τοῦ δ' οὐκ ἐπιλήσσομαι,² δῆθρος δὲν ἐγώ γε
ζωοῖσιν μετέω καὶ μοι φίλα γούνατ' ὀρώρη.³
εἰ δὲ θανόντων περ καταλήθοντ'⁴ εἰν 'Αίδαο,

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390 αὐτὰρ ἐγὼ καὶ κεῖθι φίλον μεμνήσομ' ἑταίρου.
νῦν δ' ἄγ' ἀείδοντες παιήνα, κοῦροι Ἀχαιῶν,
νηνσὸν ἔπι γλαφυρῆσι νεώμεθα, τόνδε δ' ἄγωμεν.
ἥραμεθα⁴ μέγα κῦδος· ἐπέφνομεν⁵ "Ἐκτόρα δῖον,
ἥ τρωες κατὰ ἀστυ θεῶν ὡς εὐχετόωντο."⁶
ἢ ἡς καὶ "Ἐκτόρα δῖον ἀεικέα μήδετο ἔργα.

—*Iliad* xxii. 364–68; 376–95.

συλάω, ἔξεναριξω *strip*. ² *forget*. ³ *move, stir*. ⁴ *drink* *win*. ⁵ Cf. *φόνος*. ⁶ = *ηὐχοντο*.

1. Give the Attic prose equivalents of *ὅππότε κεν* (365), *ἔπεια* (377), *νήεσσι* (386), *μετέω* (388), *Ἀίδαο* (389). Account for the case of *Ἀίδαο* (389), *θεῶ* (394). Account for the mood of *ἔθελη* (366), *δαμάσασθαι* (379), *νεώμεθα* (392); the tense of *τέθναθι* (365). Give the derivation of *πτερόεντ'* (377), *ἥγητος* (378). What kind of song is a “paean” (391)?
2. Scan lines 380 and 389, marking quantities, division into feet, and chief metrical pauses.
3. Sketch the character of Ulysses and of Achilles as you know them from the books of the *Iliad* which you have read.

Comprehensive Examination

GREEK

Thursday, September 20

2-5 p.m.

Candidates who have not studied Homer should omit Part II.

PART I

a) Translate into English the following passage, and answer in order the questions below it:

(*The army of Agesilaus interrupts the Isthmian games and takes possession of Peiraeum.*)

'Εκ δὲ τούτου Λακεδαιμόνιοι ἀκούοντες τῶν φευγόντων ὅτι οἱ ἐν τῇ πόλει πάντα μὲν τὰ βοσκήματα¹ ἔχοιεν καὶ σώζοντο ἐν τῷ Πειραιῷ, πολλοὶ δὲ τρέφοιντο αὐτόθεν, στρατεύοντι πάλιν εἰς τὴν Κόρινθον, Ἀγησιλάους καὶ τότε ἥγουμένους. καὶ πρῶτον μὲν ἥλθεν εἰς Ἰσθμόν· καὶ γὰρ ἦν ὁ μῆν ἐν φεύγοντι τοῖς Ισθμια² 5 γίγνεται, καὶ οἱ Ἀργεῖοι αὐτοῦ ἐτύγχανον τότε ποιοῦντες τὴν θυσίαν τῷ Ποσειδῶνι, ὡς Ἀργους τῆς Κορίνθου ὄντος. ὡς δ' ὥσθοντο προσιόντα τὸν Ἀγησιλαον, καταλιπόντες καὶ τὰ τεθυμένα καὶ τὰ ἀριστοποιούμενα³ μάλα σὺν πολλῷ φόβῳ ἀπεχώρουν εἰς τὸ ἄστυ⁴ κατὰ τὴν ἐπὶ Κεγχρείας ὁδόν. ὁ μέντοι Ἀγησιλαος ἐκείνους μὲν καίπερ ὀρῶν οὐκ ἐδιώκε, κατασκηνήσας δὲ 10 ἐν τῷ ιερῷ αὐτὸς τε τῷ θεῷ ἔθυε καὶ περιέμενεν, ἔως οἱ φυγάδες τῶν Κορινθίων ἐποίησαν τῷ Ποσειδῶνι τὴν θυσίαν καὶ τὸν ἀγῶνα. ἐποίησαν δὲ καὶ οἱ Ἀργεῖοι ἀπελθόντος Ἀγησιλάου ἐξ ἀρχῆς⁵ πάλιν Ἰσθμια. τῇ δὲ τετάρτῃ ἥμέρᾳ δὲ Ἀγησιλαος ἥγε πρὸς τὸ Πειραιον τὸ στράτευμα. ἵδων δὲ ὑπὸ πολλῶν φυλαττόμενον, ἀπεχώρησε μετ' ἀριστον πρὸς τὸ ἄστυ, ὡς προδιδο- 15 μένης τῆς πόλεως. ὥστε οἱ Κορίνθιοι δείσαντες μὴ προδιδοῖτο ὑπὸ τινων ἡ πόλις, μετεπέμψαντο τὸν Ἰφικράτην σὺν τοῖς πλείστοις τῶν πελταστῶν. αἰσθόμενος δὲ δὲ Ἀγησιλαος τῆς νυκτὸς παρελληλούθοτας αὐτούς, ὑποστρέψας ἄμα τῇ ἥμέρᾳ εἰς τὸ Πειραιον ἥγε.—*Xenophon, Hellenica iv. 5. 1-3.*

¹ cattle. ² the Isthmian games. ³ i.e., things prepared for breakfast. ⁴ = πόλις, i.e., Corinth.

⁵ as before, anew.

1. Decline (singular and plural) *τούτου* (1) in all genders; *μῆν* (4) and *φυγάδες* (10); the feminine of *ἰδών* (13).
2. Give the nominative singular in all genders of the comparative and superlative of *πολλοί* (2). Give the comparative and superlative of *μάλα* (7).
3. Give the principal parts of *ἀκούοντες* (1), *ἐτύγχανον* (5), *ἥσθοντο* (6).
4. Inflect *ἀπεχώρουν* (8) and *μετεπέμψαντο* (16) in the tense, voice, and mood in which they stand.
5. Give the present infinitive of *προσιόντα* (6); the nominative singular feminine of *ὀρῶν* (9); the aorist passive infinitive of *ἥγε* (13); the third person plural of the present indicative active of *προδιδομένης* (14).

(SEE NEXT PAGE)

- What form of what verb is *παρεληλυθότας* (17) ?
- Explain the case of *τῶν φευγόντων* (1), "Αργούς (6), *πόλεως* (15), *νυκτός* (17).
- Explain the mood of *ἔχοιεν* (2); the construction of *ὅρῶν* (9), *ἀπελθόντος* (12), *παρεληλυθότας* (17).

b) Translate into Greek:

- Agesilaus did this in order to save the city.
- For he wished all the soldiers to fight.
- If he had not done it, many of the Greeks would have gone away.
- Let us sacrifice to the gods, that we may not be conquered.
- We shall not depart until the messengers appear.
- If you should see the king, all the others would quickly hear.
- Whenever he marched into that country, he took along Cyrus as a friend.

PART II

Translate the following passage, and answer the questions below it:

(*The meeting of Achilles and Hector, and the rescue of the latter by Apollo.*)

αὐτὰρ Ἀχιλλεὺς

ώς εἰδ', ὡς ἀνέπαλτο,¹ καὶ εὐχόμενος ἔπος ηύδα.

425 "έγγυς ἀνήρ, ὃς ἐμόν γε μάλιστ' ἐσεμάσσατο² θυμόν
ὅς μοι ἐτάρον ἐπεφίνε τετιμένον· οὐδ' ἀν ἔτι δὴν
ἀλλήλους πτώσσοιμεν³ ἀνὰ πτολέμοιο γεφύρας."
 ἡ καὶ ὑπόδρα ἰδών προσεφώνεεν "Ἐκτορα δῖον·
 "ἄσσον ἦθ', ὡς κεν θᾶσσον ὀλέθρον πείραθ⁴ ἔκηαι."
430 τὸν δ' οὐ ταρβήσας προσέφη κορυθαίολος "Ἐκτωρ·
 "Πηλεῖδη, μὴ δή μ' ἐπέεσσι γε νηπύτιον⁵ ὡς
 Ἐλπεο δειδίξεσθαι,⁶ ἐπεὶ σάφα οἶδα καὶ αὐτὸς
 ἡμὲν κερτομίας ἡδ' αἰσυλα⁷ μυθήσασθαι.
 οἶδα δ', ὅτι σὺ μὲν ἐσθλός, ἐγώ δὲ σέθεν πολὺ χείρων·
435 ἀλλ' ἡ τοι μὲν ταῦτα θεῶν ἐν γούνασι κεῖται,
 αἱ κέ σε χειρότερός περ ἐών ἀπὸ θυμὸν ἐλωμαι
 δουρὶ βαλών, ἐπεὶ ἡ καὶ ἐμὸν βέλος δξὺ πάροιθεν."
 ἡ ῥα καὶ ἀμπεπαλών προτεί δόρυ· καὶ τό γ' Ἀθήνη
 πνοιῇ⁸ Ἀχιλλῆσ πάλιν ἔτραπε κυδαλίμοιο,
440 ἥκα μάλα ψύξασα⁹ τὸ δ' ἄψ ἵκεθ¹⁰ "Ἐκτορα δῖον,
 αὐτοῦ δὲ προπάροιθε ποδῶν πέσεν. αὐτὰρ Ἀχιλλεὺς
 ἐμμεμαὼς ἐπόρουσε, κατακτάμεναι μενεαίνων,
 σμερδαλέα ἴαχων· τὸν δ' ἐξήρπαξεν Ἀπόλλων
 ρέεια μάλ' ὡς τε θεός, ἐκάλυψε δ' ἄρ' ἡέρι πολλῇ.

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445 τρὶς μὲν ἔπειτ' ἐπόρουσε ποδάρκης δῖος Ἀχιλλεὺς
ἔγχει χαλκείω, τρὶς δ' ἡέρα τίψε βαθεῖαν.
ἀλλ' ὅτε δὴ τὸ τέταρτον ἐπέσσυτο δαίμονι Ἰσος,
δεινὰ δ' ὀμοκλήσας ἔπεια πτερόεντα προσηύδα.
“ἔξ αὖ νῦν ἔφυγες θάνατον, κίνον· ἦ τέ τοι ἄγχι
450 ἥλθε κακόν.” —*Iliad* xx. 423-50.

¹ leaped up. ² touched to the quick. ³ flee from. ⁴ goal. ⁵ = νήπιον. ⁶ frighten. ⁷ evil.
⁸ breath. ⁹ ψύχω breathe.

1. Give the Attic prose equivalents of *πτολέμοιο* (427), *σέθεν* (434), *αἱ κέ* (436), and *τό* (438). Account for the case of *μοι* (426), *Ἀχιλλῆς* (439), and *Ἐκτορα* (440). Account for the mood of *πτώσσοιμεν* (427), *ἴκηαι* (429), and *μιθήσασθαι* (433). Give the derivation of *ποδάρκης* (445) and *όμοκλήσας* (448). Explain the use of *δ'* (448).
2. Scan lines 426 and 436, marking quantities, division into feet, and chief metrical pauses.
3. Tell what you can about the armor of the Homeric warrior.

Comprehensive Examination

GREEK

Saturday, June 22

9 a.m.-12 m.

Candidates who have not studied Homer should omit Part II.

PART I

Translate into English the following passage, and answer in order the questions below it:

a) [Xenophon announces the practice of his army in regard to provisions: if a market is provided, they buy; if not, they are compelled to seize what they need.]

Πρὸς ταῦτα ἀναστὰς Ξενοφῶν ὑπὲρ τῶν στρατιωτῶν εἶπεν· “Ἡμεῖς δέ, ὡς ἄνδρες Σινωπεῖς, ἥκομεν ἀγαπῶντες¹ ὅτι τὰ σώματα διεσωσάμεθα καὶ τὰ ὅπλα· οὐ γάρ ἦν δυνατὸν ἀμα τε χρήματα ἄγειν καὶ φέρειν καὶ τοὺς πολεμίους μάχεσθαι. καὶ νῦν ἐπεὶ εἰς τὰς Ἑλληνίδας πόλεις ἥλθομεν, ἐν 5 Τραπεζοῦντι μέν, παρεῖχον γάρ ήμῦν ἀγράν, ὡνούμενοι εἴχομεν τὰ ἐπιτήδεια, καὶ ἀνθ' ὧν ἐτίμησαν ήμᾶς καὶ ξένια ἔδωκαν τῇ στρατιᾷ, ἀντετιμῶμεν αὐτούς, καὶ εἴ τις αὐτοῖς φίλος ἦν τῶν βαρβάρων, τούτων ἀπειχόμεθα· τοὺς δὲ πολεμίους αὐτῶν ἐφ' οὓς αὐτοὶ ἥγοῦντο κακῶς ἐποιοῦμεν ὅσον ἐδυνάμεθα. ἐρωτάτε δὲ αὐτοὺς ὅποιων τινῶν ήμῶν ἔτυχον·² πάρεισι γάρ ἐνθάδε οὓς ήμῦν 10 ἥγεμόνας διὰ φίλιαν ἡ πόλις συνέπεμψεν. ὅποι δ' ἂν ἐλθόντες ἀγορὰν μὴ ἔχωμεν, ἄν τε εἰς βάρβαρον γῆν ἄν τε εἰς Ἑλληνίδα, οὐχ ὑβρεῖ³ ἀλλὰ ἀνάγκη λαμβάνομεν τὰ ἐπιτήδεια. καὶ Καρδούχους καὶ Χαλδαίους, καίπερ βασιλέως οὐχ ὑπηκόους ὄντας, ὅμως, καὶ μάλα φοβεροὺς ὄντας, πολεμίους ἐκτησάμεθα διὰ τὸ ἀνάγκην ἐναι λαμβάνειν τὰ ἐπιτήδεια, ἐπεὶ ἀγορὰν οὐ παρεῖχον. 15 Μάκρωνας δὲ καίπερ βαρβάρους ὄντας, ἐπεὶ ἀγορὰν οἴαν ἐδύναντο παρεῖχον, φίλους τε ἐνομίζομεν εἶναι καὶ βίᾳ οὐδὲν ἐλαμβάνομεν τῶν ἔκεινων. Κοτυωρίτας δέ, οὓς ὑμετέρους φατὲ εἶναι, εἴ τι αὐτῶν εἰλήφαμεν, αὐτοὶ αἴτιοι εἰσιν· οὐ γάρ ὡς φίλοι προσεφέροντο⁴ ήμῖν, ἀλλὰ κλείσαντες⁵ τὰς πύλας οὔτε εἴσω ἐδέχοντο οὔτε ἔξω ἀγορὰν ἐπεμπον.”—Xenophon, *Anabasis* v. 5. 13-19.

¹ satisfied. ² found. ³ wantonness. ⁴ behave. ⁵ shut.

b) 1. Decline in the singular *σώματα* (2), *πόλεις* (4); in the plural ήμᾶς (6), ήντας (13) (all genders).

2. Give one comparative and one superlative of *κακῶς* (8); compare *φοβερούς* (13).

3. Where are the following forms found and from what verbs: ἀναστάς (1), ἥλθομεν (4), εἴχομεν (5), ἥγοῦντο (8), ἐρωτάτε (9), ἐκτησάμεθα (13) ?

4. How does ἀναστάς (1) differ in meaning from ἀναστήσας ?

5. Write the principal parts of ἀναστάς (1), ἥλθομεν (4), συνέπεμψεν (10).
6. Give the synopsis of ἥλθομεν (4) in the tense in which it stands, and inflect the subjunctive and optative of this tense.
7. Give English words derived from πόλις (4), φίλος (7), δύναμαι (8). From what Greek words are the following derived: *panoply*, *syllable*, *hegemony*?
8. Account for the case of ὅσον (8), ἐκείνων (16); account for the mood of ἥγοντο (8), ἔχωμεν (11), εἴναι (14).
9. How does οἵαν (15) differ in meaning from ὅσην?

c) Translate into Greek:

1. He replied that he would gladly aid the Greeks.
2. I know that the king's men have conquered.
3. If all were present, we should have a greater army.
4. Give the men both shields and spears, that they may fight against the enemy.

PART II

Translate the following passage, and answer the questions below it:

a) [Hector exchanges his own armor for that of Achilles, which has been taken from the body of Patroclus.]

ὡς εἰπὼν Τρωεσσιν ἐκέκλετο μακρὸν ἀύσας·
 “Τρῶες καὶ Λύκιοι καὶ Δάρδανοι ἀγχιμαχηταί,
 185 ἀνέρες ἔστε, φίλοι, μνήσασθε δὲ θούριδος¹ ἀλκῆς,
 δόφρ² ἦν ἐγὼν Ἀχιλῆος ἀμύμονος ἔντεα δύω
 καλά, τὰ Πατρόλοιο βίην ἐνάριξα κατακτάς.”
 ὡς ἄρα φωνήσας ἀπέβη κορυθαίολος “Εκτώρ
 δήσιον ἐκ πολέμοιο, θέων δὲ ἐκίχανεν ἑταίρους
 190 ὥκα μάλ’, οὐ πω τῆλε, ποσὶν κραιπνοῖσι μετασπῶν,³
 οἱ προτὶ ἄστυ φέρον κλυτὰ τεύχεα Πηλεῖωνος.
 στὰς δὲ ἀπάνευθε μάχης πολυδακρύον ἔντε’ ἄμειβεν·
 ἦ τοι δὲ μὲν τὰ ἀ δώκε φέρειν προτὶ “Ιλιον ἵρην
 Τρωσὶ φιλοπολέμοισιν, δὲ δὲ ἀμβροτα τεύχεα δύνεν
 195 Πηλεῖδεω Ἀχιλῆος, ἢ οἱ θεοὶ Οὐρανίωνες
 πατρὶ φίλω ἔπορον· δέ δὲ ἄρα ω̄ παιδὶ ὅπασσεν⁴
 γηράς· ἀλλ’ οὐχ νίδος ἐν ἔντεσι πατρὸς ἐγήρα.
 τὸν δὲ ὡς οὖν ἀπάνευθεν ἵδεν νεφεληγερέτα Ζεὺς
 τεύχεσι Πηλεῖδας κορυσσόμενον θείοιο,

200 κινήσας ὥα κάρη προτὶ δὲ μυθήσατο θυμόν·
“ἄδειλ’, οὐδέ τί τοι θάνατος καταθίμιός⁵ ἐστιν,
δις δὴ τοι σχεδὸν εἶσι, σὺ δ’ ἄμβροτα τεύχεα δύνεις
ἀνδρὸς ἀριστῆος, τὸν τε τρομέονσι καὶ ἄλλοι.
τοῦ δὴ ἐταῖρον ἔπειφνες ἐνηέα⁶ τε κρατερόν τε,
205 τεύχεα δ’ οὐ κατὰ κόσμον ἀπὸ κρατός τε καὶ ὕμων
εἶλεν· ἀτάρ τοι νῦν γε μέγα κράτος ἐγγυαλίξω
τῶν ποιην, δὲ τοι οὖ τι μάχης ἐκνοστήσαντι
δέξεται Ἀνδρομάχη κλυτὰ τεύχεα Πηλεῖωνος.”

—*Iliad* xvii. 183–208.

¹ impetuous. ² following. ³ gave. ⁴ participle of γηράσκω; cf. γῆρας. ⁵ in your thoughts.
⁶ gentle.

b) 1. Where are these forms found: ἀνέρες (185), τεύχεα (191), θείοιο (199), εἶλεν (206)? Account for the case of ἀλκῆς (185), βίην (187), τεύχεσι (199). Account for the mood of δῶ (186), and φέρειν (193). What is the meaning of τόν in 198 and in 203? Give the derivation of κορυθαίολος (188) and νεφεληγερέτα (198).
2. Scan lines 193 and 195, marking quantities, division into feet, and chief metrical pauses. Why is *a* in τά (193) not elided?
c) What part does Patroclus play in the story of the *Iliad*? What is an epic poem?

Comprehensive Examination

GREEK

Thursday, September 19

2-5 p.m.

Candidates who have not studied Homer should omit Part II.

PART I

Translate into English the following passage, and answer in order the questions below it:

a) [How Tissaphernes by his perjury won the gratitude of Agesilaus.]

Ἐν τοίνυν τῇ Ἀσίᾳ ἥδε πρώτη πρᾶξις ἐγένετο. Τισσαφέρνης μὲν ὥμοσεν Ἀγησιλάῳ, εἰ σπείσαιτο ἕως ἔλθοιεν οὖς πέμψειε πρὸς βασιλέα ἀγγέλους, διαπράξεσθαι αὐτῷ ἀφεθῆναι¹ αὐτονόμους τὰς ἐν τῇ Ἀσίᾳ πόλεις Ἑλληνίδας, Ἀγησίλαος δὲ ἀντώμοσε σπονδὰς ἄξειν ἀδόλως, ὀρισάμενος² τῆς 5 πράξεως τρεῖς μῆνας. ὁ μὲν δὴ Τισσαφέρνης ἢ ὥμοσεν εὐθὺς ἐψεύσατο· ἀντὶ γὰρ τοῦ εἰρήνην πράττειν στράτευμα πολὺ παρὰ βασιλέως πρὸς ὃ πρόσθεν εἶχε μετεπέμπετο. Ἀγησίλαος δὲ καίπερ αἰσθόμενος ταῦτα ὅμως ἐνέμεινε τὰς σπονδᾶς. ἐμοὶ οὖν τοῦτο πρῶτον καλὸν δοκεῖ διαπράξεσθαι 10 ὅτι Τισσαφέρνην μὲν ἐμφαίνεται³ ἐπίορκον ἀπίστον πᾶσιν ἐποίησεν, ἐαντὸν δ' ἀντεπιδείξας πρῶτον μὲν ὄρκους ἐμπεδοῦντα,⁴ ἐπειτα συνθήκας μὴ ψευδόμενον, πάντας ἐποίησε καὶ Ἑλληνας καὶ βαρβάρους θαρροῦντας συντίθεσθαι ἔαντῳ, εἴ τι βούλοιτο. ἐπεὶ δὲ μέγα φρονήσας⁵ ὁ Τισσαφέρνης ἐπὶ τῷ καταβάντι στρατεύματι προεῖπεν Ἀγησιλάῳ πόλεμον, εἰ μὴ ἀπίοι ἐκ τῆς Ἀσίας, οἱ μὲν 15 ἄλλοι σύμμαχοι καὶ Λακεδαιμονίων οἱ παρόντες μάλα ἀχθεσθέντες φανεροὶ ἐγένοντο, νομίζοντες μείονα τὴν παροῦσαν δύναμιν Ἀγησιλάῳ τῆς βασιλέως παρασκευῆς εἶναι. Ἀγησίλαος δὲ μάλα φαιδρῷ τῷ προσώπῳ ἀπαγγεῖλαι τῷ Τισσαφέρνει τοὺς πρέσβεις ἐκέλευσεν ὡς πολλὴν χάριν αὐτῷ ἔχοι ὅτι ἐπιορκήσας αὐτὸς μὲν πολεμίους τοὺς θεοὺς ἐκτήσατο, τοῖς δ' Ἑλλησι 20 συμμάχους ἐποίησεν.—Xenophon, *Agesilaus* i. 10-13.

¹ from ἀφίημι. ² setting as a limit. ³ cf. φαίνω. ⁴ abide by. ⁵ μέγα φρονήσας = presumptuous.

⁶ cheerful.

- b) 1. Where are the following forms found and from what verbs: πέμψειε (2), αἰσθόμενος (7), ἀχθεσθέντες (14), παροῦσαν (15), ἀπαγγεῖλαι (16) ?
2. Explain the mood of πράττειν (6), εἶναι (16), ἔχοι (17); explain the use of the participles αἰσθόμενος (7), παρόντες (14), ἀχθεσθέντες (14).
3. Account for the case of αὐτῷ (3), σπονδᾶς (8), δύναμιν (15), βασιλέως (15), παρασκευῆς (16).

(SEE NEXT PAGE)

- Show from the component parts the literal meaning of *αὐτονόμος* (3), *ἀδόλως* (4), *ἐπίορκον* (9). From what Greek words are the following derived: *strategy*, *pseudonym*, *practical*?
- Decline *πρᾶξις* (1) in the singular; *ἔμοι* (8) in the singular and plural; *πάντας* (11) in the plural (all genders).
- Compare *πολύ* (6), *μάλα* (16), *πολεμίους* (18).
- Give the principal parts of *ἐγένετο* (1), *πράττειν* (6), *ἀπαγγεῖλαι* (16).
- Write the synopsis of *διαπράξασθαι* (8) in the voice and tense in which it stands, and inflect the indicative and subjunctive of this voice and tense.

c) Translate into Greek:

- This general fled before the troops began to fight.
- If you leave our country, we shall become your allies.
- The king would give him a greater army if he should ask for it.
- I swear that I will be your friend.
- I asked my father why it was better to remain in the city.
- They sent messengers in order that they might report what had happened.
- He will reply that the gods love the man who fights well.

PART II

Translate the following passage, and answer the questions below it:

a) [Thetis learns from Achilles of the death of Patroclus.]

“τέκνον, τί κλαίεις; τί δέ σε φρένας ἵκετο πένθος;
ἔξανδα, μὴ κεῦθε. τὰ μὲν δή τοι τετέλεσται
75 ἐκ Διός, ὡς ἄρα δὴ πρίν γ' εὔχεο χεῖρας ἀνασχών,
πάντας ἐπὶ πρύμνησιν ἀλήμεναι¹ υῖας Ἀχαιῶν
σεῦ ἐπιδευμένους, παθέειν τ' ἀεκήλια² ἔργα.”

τὴν δὲ βαρὺ στενάχων προσέφη πόδας ὡκὺς Ἀχιλλεύς.
“μῆτερ ἐμή, τὰ μὲν ἄρ μοι Ὁλύμπιος ἔξετέλεσσεν.
80 ἀλλὰ τί μοι τῶν ἥδος, ἐπεὶ φίλος ὥλεθ’ ἔταιρος
Πάτροκλος, τὸν ἐγώ περὶ πάντων τὸν ἔταιρον,
ἴσον ἐμῇ κεφαλῇ· τὸν ἀπώλεσα, τεύχεα δ’ Ἔκτωρ
δηῶσας ἀπέδυσε πελώρια, θαῦμα ἰδέσθαι,
καλά· τὰ μὲν Πηλῆι θεοὶ δόσαν ἀγλαὰ δῶρα.
86 αἴθ’ ὄφελες σὺ μὲν αὖθι μετ’ ἀθανάτης ἀλίησιν
ναιεν, Πηλεὺς δὲ θυητὴν ἀγαγέσθαι ἄκοιτιν.
νῦν δ’, ἵνα καὶ σοὶ πένθος ἐνὶ φρεσὶ μυρίον εἴη
παιδὸς ἀποθιμένοιο, τὸν οὐχ ὑποδέξεαι αὐτὸς

(SEE NEXT PAGE)

90 οἴκαδε νοστήσαντ', ἐπεὶ οὐδ' ἐμὲ θυμὸς ἄνωγεν
 ξώειν οὐδ' ἄνδρεσσι μετέμμεναι, αἱ̄ κε μὴ "Ἐκτωρ
 πρῶτος ἐμῷ ὑπὸ δουρὶ τυπεὶς³ ἀπὸ θυμὸν ὀλέσσῃ,
 Πατρόκλοιο δ' ἔλωρα⁴ Μενοιτιάδεω ἀποτίσῃ."

τὸν δ' αὐτε προσέειπε Θέτις κατὰ δάκρυ χέουσα·

95 "ἄκυμορος δή μοι, τέκος, ἔσσεαι, οἴ̄ ἀγορέύεις·
 αὐτίκα γάρ τοι ἔπειτα μεθ' "Ἐκτορα πότμος ἑτοῖμος."

τὴν δὲ μέγ' ὀχθήσας προσέφη πόδας ὡκὺς Ἀχιλλεύς·
 "αὐτίκα τεθναίην, ἐπεὶ οὐκ ἄρ' ἔμελλον ἐταίρω
 κτεινομένῳ ἐπαμύναι·

114 νῦν δ' εἶμ', ὅφρα φίλης κεφαλῆς ὀλετῆρα κιχείω
 "Ἐκτορα· κῆρα δ' ἔγω τότε δέξομαι, διππότε κεν δὴ
 Ζεὺς ἐθέλη τελέσαι ηδ' ἀθάνατοι θεοὶ ἄλλοι."

—*Iliad* xviii. 73-99; 114-116.

¹ be pent in. ² disastrous. ³ smitten. ⁴ slaughter.

b) 1. Where are these forms found: *εὔχεο* (75), *ἀλίησιν* (86), *μετέμμεναι* (91), *ἔσσεαι* (95)? Account for the case of *Πηλεύς* (87), *παιδός* (89). Account for the mood of *ὸλέσσῃ* (92), *τεθναίην* (98), *κιχείω* (114). Give the derivation of the name "Ἐκτωρ" (82), of *ἄκυμορος* (95).

2. Scan lines 91 and 92, marking quantities, division into feet, and chief metrical pauses.

c) What part does Thetis play in the story of the *Iliad*? What are some of the characteristics of the Homeric style?

Comprehensive Examination

GREEK

Saturday, June 21

9 a.m.-12 m.

Candidates who have not studied Homer should omit Part II.

Candidates offering Greek Cp3 must take Parts I and II. Those omitting Part II can receive credit only for Greek Cp2.

Candidates wishing to be examined only in the sight reading of Homer should take Part II.

PART I

a) Translate the following passage:

[Cyrus is warned in a dream that the end of his life is near. He prepares for death.]

Οὕτω δὲ μάλα δὴ πρεσβύτης ὁν ὁ Κῦρος ἀφικνεῖται εἰς Πέρσας. καὶ δὲ μὲν πατὴρ καὶ ἡ μήτηρ πάλαι δή, ὥσπερ εἰκός, ἐτετελευτήκεσαν αὐτῷ. δὲ δὲ Κῦρος ἔθυσε τὰ νομιξόμενα Ἱερὰ καὶ τὰ δῶρα πᾶσι διέδωκεν ὥσπερ εἰώθει.¹ κοιμηθεὶς δ' ἐν τῷ βασιλείῳ ὅναρ εἶδε τούονδε. ἔδοξεν αὐτῷ προσ-
 5 ελθῶν κρείττων τις ἡ κατὰ ἄνθρωπον εἶπεν. "Συσκευάσου, ὁ Κῦρε· ἥδη γάρ εἰς θεοὺς ἄπει." τοῦτο δὲ ἴδων τὸ ὅναρ ἔξηγέρθη² καὶ ἐδόκει εἰδέναι ὅτι τοῦ βίου ἡ τελευτὴ παρείη. εἰθὺς οὖν λαβὼν Ἱερεῖα ἔθυε Διί τε πατρῷω καὶ Ἡλίῳ καὶ τοῖς ἄλλοις θεοῖς ἐπὶ τῶν ἄκρων, ὡς Πέρσαι θύουσιν, ὥδε ἐπευχόμενος. "Ζεῦ πατρῷε καὶ Ἡλιε καὶ πάντες θεοί, δέχεσθε τάδε τὰ
 10 Ἱερά· αἰτοῦμαι δ' ὑμᾶς δοῦναι καὶ νῦν παισὶ μὲν καὶ γυναικὶ καὶ φίλοις καὶ πατρίδι εὐδαιμονίαν, ἐμοὶ δὲ οἰόντερον αἰώνα⁴ δεδώκατε, τοιαύτην καὶ τελευτὴν δοῦναι." ὁ μὲν δὴ τοιαῦτα ποιήσας καὶ οἴκαδε ἐλθῶν ἔδοξε ἥδεώς ἀνα-
 15 παύσεσθαι καὶ κατεκλίνη⁵. ἐπεὶ δὲ ὥρα ἦν, οἱ τεταγμένοι προσιόντες λού-
 σασθαι⁶ αὐτὸν ἐκέλευνον. ὁ δ' ἐλεγεν ὅτι ἥδεώς ἀναπαίοιτο. οἱ δ' αὖ
 20 τεταγμένοι, ἐπεὶ ὥρα ἦν, δεῖπνον παρετίθεσαν· τῷ δὲ ἡ ψυχὴ σύτον μὲν οὐ προσίετο,⁷ διψῆν⁸ δὲ ἐδόκει, καὶ ἐπιειν ἥδεώς. ὡς δὲ καὶ τῇ ὑστεραίᾳ συνέβαινεν αὐτῷ ταῦτα καὶ τῇ τρίτῃ, ἐκάλεσε τοὺς παῖδας· οἱ δ' ἔτυχον συνηκολούθηκότες αὐτῷ καὶ ὄντες ἐν Πέρσαις· ἐκάλεσε δὲ καὶ τοὺς φίλους καὶ τὰς Περσῶν ἀρχάς.⁹ παρόντων δὲ πάντων ἥρχετο τοιοῦδε λόγουν.
 "Παῖδες ἐμοὶ καὶ πάντες οἱ παρόντες φίλοι, ἐμοὶ μὲν τοῦ βίου τὸ τέλος ἥδη πάρεστιν· ἐκ πολλῶν τοῦτο σαφῶς γιγνώσκω· ὑμᾶς δὲ χρή, ὅταν τελευτήσω, ὡς περὶ εὐδαιμονος ἐμοῦ καὶ λέγειν καὶ ποιεῖν πάντα."—Xenophon, *Cyropaedia* viii. 7. 1-6.

¹ pluperfect with force of imperfect, from *ἴθω*=be accustomed.

² going to sleep.

³ from *ἐξεγείρω*=awaken.

⁴ life.

⁵ lay down.

⁶ bathe.

⁷ desired.

⁸ present infinitive of *διψάω*=be thirsty.

⁹ equivalent to *τοὺς ἀρχοντας*.

b) Answer in order the following questions on the preceding passage:

1. Decline Πέρσας (l. 1), μήτηρ (l. 2); the singular of παῖς (l. 10), τέλος (l. 20), and (in all genders) πολλῶν (l. 21).
2. Compare πολλῶν (l. 21) and ἡδέως (l. 12).
3. Inflect the imperfect middle of αἰτοῦμαι (l. 10).
4. Locate the following forms: κοιμηθεῖς (l. 4), κατεκλίνη (l. 13).
5. Give the principal parts of ἀφικνεῖται (l. 1), ἔδοξεν (l. 4), ἐκάλεσε (l. 17).
6. Give a synopsis of εἰδε (l. 4) in the third person plural in the tense in which it stands.
7. Give English words derived from πρεσβύτης (l. 1), βίος (l. 20), ψυχή (l. 15). From what Greek words are the following derived: *monarchy, prophylactic, caustic, antagonistic*?
8. Account for the case of αὐτῷ (l. 2), τῷ δέ (l. 15), αὐτῷ (l. 17).
9. Explain the syntax of παρείη (l. 7), δοῦναι (l. 10), δυτες (l. 18), τελευτήσω (l. 21).

c) Translate into Greek:

1. Cyrus wished to sacrifice to the gods who had given him a happy life.
2. If he had not thought that his end was near, he would not have called his friends.
3. What would you do if you should have such a dream?
4. Cyrus told his sons that, when he was dead, they ought to consider him happy.

PART II

Translate the following passage, and answer the questions that follow it:

a) [The boy Lycaon has begged for his life, but Achilles, reminding him of Patroclus' death and his own imminent doom, slays him.]

Ὦς ἄρα μν Πριάμοι προσηνδα φαιδιμος νιὸς
 λισσόμενος ἐπέεσσιν, ἀμειλικτον¹ δ' ὅπ' ἄκουσεν·
 “νήπιε, μή μοι ἄποινα πιφανσκεο² μηδ' ἀγόρευε·
 100 πρὶν μὲν γὰρ Πάτροκλον ἐπισπεῖν αἰσιμον³ ἡμαρ,
 τόφρα τί μοι πεφιδέσθαι⁴ ἐνὶ φρεσὶ φίλτερον ἦν
 Τρώων, καὶ πολλοὺς ζωὸς ἔλον ἡδὲ πέρασσα.⁵
 νῦν δ' οὐκ ἔσθ' ὅς τις θάνατον φύγῃ, ὅν κε θεός γε
 Ἰλίου προπάροιθεν ἐμῆς ἐν χερσὶ βάλησιν,

(THIS EXAMINATION IS CONTINUED ON PAGE 3)

105 *καὶ πάντων Τρώων, πέρι δ' αὖ Πριάμοιό γε παῖδων.*
 ἀλλά, φίλος, θάνε *καὶ σύ* τί ἡ ὀλοφύρεαι⁶ οὔτως;
 κάτθανε *καὶ Πάτροκλος*, ὁ περ σέο πολλὸν ἀμείνων.
 οὐχ ὄράς, οἶος *καὶ ἐγὼ καλός τε μέγας τε;*
πατρὸς δ' εἴμ' ἀγαθοῦ, θεὰ δέ με γείνατο μῆτηρ.

110 *ἀλλ' ἔπι τοι καὶ ἐμοὶ θάνατος καὶ μοῖρα κραται·*
ἔσσεται ἡ ἡώς ἡ δεῖλη ἡ μέσον ἡμαρ,
δόππότε τις καὶ ἐμεῖο. "Αρη ἐκ θυμὸν ἔληται,
 ἦ ὁ γε δουρὶ βαλῶν ἡ ἀπὸ νευρῆφιν⁷ δῆστῷ."

"Ως φάτο, τοῦ δ' αὐτοῦ λύτο γούνατα καὶ φίλον ἡτορ·

115 *ἔγχος μέν ρ' ἀφέντεν, ὁ δ' ἔξετο χεῖρε πετάσσας*
ἀμφοτέρας. 'Αχιλεὺς δὲ ἐρυστάμενος ξίφος ὀξὺ
τύψει κατὰ κληδᾶ⁸ παρ' αὐχένα, πᾶν δέ οι εἴσω
δῦ ξίφος ἀμφηκε⁹. ὁ δ' ἄρα πρηνής ἐπὶ γαίῃ
κεῖτο ταθείς, ἐκ δ' αἷμα μέλαν ρέε, δεῦε δὲ γαῖαν.

120 *τὸν δ' Ἀχιλεὺς ποταμόνδε λαβών ποδὸς ἡκε φέρεσθαι,*
καὶ οἱ ἐπευχόμενος ἔπει πτερόεντ' ἀγόρευεν·
"ἐνταυθοῖ νῦν κεῖσο μετ' ίχθύσιν."

—*Iliad* xxi. 97-122.

¹ *implacable.* ² *offer.* ³ *fated.* ⁴ *to spare.* ⁵ *sold.* ⁶ *lament.* ⁷ *bow string.*
⁸ *collar-bone.* ⁹ *two-edged.*

1. Where are these forms found: *ἐπέεσσιν* (l. 98), *ἄλον* (l. 102), *ἐμῆς* (l. 104), *ἐμεῖο* (l. 112)? Account for the case of *Τρώων* (l. 102), *σέο* (l. 107), *δουρὶ* (l. 113). Account for the mood of *ἐπισπεῖν* (l. 100), *βάλησιν* (l. 104). Comment on the force of *ἔπι* (l. 110); on *-δε* in *ποταμόνδε* (l. 120). Give the derivation of *πτερόεντ'* (l. 121).
2. Scan lines 110-112 inclusive, marking quantities, division into feet, and chief metrical pauses. Explain the quantity of the first *καὶ* in line 110.
3. At about what period does tradition place the Trojan War? Describe the type of government pictured by the Homeric poems. Name the meter and dialect of the poems, and compare, in general, the style and manner of composition with that of the *Aeneid*.

GREEK

Thursday, September 18

2-5 p.m.

Candidates who have not studied Homer should omit Part II.

PART I

Translate into English the following passage, and answer in order the questions below it:

a) [The battle at Piraeus between the supporters of the oligarchy and the exiled democrats. *Thrasybulus, leader of the latter, addresses his troops.*]

'Αλλ', ὡς ἄνδρες, οὕτω χρὴ ποιεῦν ὅπως ἔκαστος τις ἑαυτῷ συνείσεται¹ τῆς νίκης αἰτιώτατος ὡν. αὕτη γὰρ ἡμῖν, ἀν θέος θέλη, νῦν ἀποδώσει καὶ πατρίδα καὶ οἴκους καὶ ἐλευθερίαν καὶ τιμὰς καὶ παιδας, οἷς εἰσὶ, καὶ γυναῖκας. ὡς μακάριοι δῆτα, οἷς ἀν ἡμῶν νικήσαντες ἐπίδωσι τὴν πασῶν 5 ηδίστην ἡμέραν. εὐδαίμων δὲ καὶ ἀν τις ἀποθάνῃ· μνημείου² γὰρ οὐδεὶς οὕτω πλούσιος ὡν καλοῦ τεύξεται. ἔξαρξω μὲν οὖν ἐγὼ ἡνίκ' ἀν καιρὸς 9 γῆ παιᾶνα· ὅταν δὲ τὸν Ἐνυάλιον παρακαλέσωμεν, τότε πάντες διμοθυμαδὸν³ ἀνθ' ὡν ὑβρίσθημεν⁴ τιμωρώμεθα τοὺς ἄνδρας.

Ταῦτα δ' εἰπὼν καὶ μεταστραφεὶς πρὸς τοὺς ἐναντίους ἡσυχίαν εἰχε. 10 καὶ γὰρ δὲ μάντις παρήγγελλεν αὐτοῖς μὴ πρότερον ἐπιτίθεσθαι, πρὶν τῶν σφετέρων ἡ πέσοι τις ἡ τρωθείη· ἐπειδὰν μέντοι τοῦτο γένηται, ἡγησόμεθα μὲν, ἔφη, ἡμεῖς, νίκη δ' ὑμῖν ἔσται ἐπομένοις, ἐμοὶ μέντοι θάνατος, ὡς γέ μοι δοκεῖ. καὶ οὐκ ἐψεύσατο, ἀλλ' ἐπεὶ ἀνέλαβον τὰ ὅπλα, αὐτὸς μὲν ὡσπερ ὑπὸ μοίρας⁵ τινὸς ἀγόμενος ἐκπηδήσας πρῶτος, ἐμπεσὼν τοὺς πολεμίους ἀποθνήσκει, καὶ τεθαπταῖ⁶ ἐν τῇ διαβάσει τοῦ Κηφισοῦ· οἱ δὲ ἄλλοι ἐνίκων καὶ κατεδίωξαν μέχρι τοῦ δμαλοῦ.⁷ ἀπέθανον δὲ ἐνταῦθα τῶν μὲν τριάκοντα Κριτίας τε καὶ Ἰππόμαχος. τῶν δὲ ἐν Πειραιεῖ δέκα ἀρχόντων Χαρμίδης δὲ Γλαύκωνος, τῶν δὲ ἄλλων περὶ ἐβδομάκοντα. καὶ τὰ μὲν ὅπλα ἔλαβον, τοὺς δὲ χιτῶνας οὐδενὸς τῶν πολιτῶν ἐσκύλευσαν.⁸ ἐπεὶ δὲ τοῦτο ἐγένετο καὶ τοὺς νεκροὺς ὑποσπόνδους ἀπεδίδοσαν, προσιόντες ἀλλήλοις πολλοὶ διελέγοντο.—*Xenophon Hellenica ii. 4. 17-19.*

¹ will be conscious. ² monument. ³ with one accord. ⁴ from ὑβρίζω=treat with insult.
⁵ fate. ⁶ Cf. τάφος. ⁷ level ground. ⁸ from σκυλεῖν=strip.

b) 1. Decline in the singular ἄνδρες (line 1), εὐδαίμων (all genders) (l. 5); in the plural (all genders) εἰπὼν (l. 9). Give the genitive plural of ἡμέραν (l. 5), μάντις (l. 10), the dative plural of χιτῶνας (l. 19).

2. Give the positive and comparative of αἰτιώτατος (l. 2), ηδίστην (l. 5).

(THIS EXAMINATION IS CONTINUED ON PAGE 2)

3. State where the following forms are made and from what verbs: *ἐπίδωσι* (l. 4), *παρακαλέσωμεν* (l. 7), *μεταστραφεῖς* (l. 9), *τέθαπται* (l. 15). Account for the difference in tense between *ἐνίκων* and *κατεδίωξαν* (l. 16); between *ἐγένετο* and *ἀπεδίδοσαν* (l. 20).
4. Give the principal parts of *ἀποδώσει* (l. 2), *τεύξεται* (l. 6), *παρήγγελλεν* (l. 10).
5. Inflect in the tense, mood, and voice in which they stand *ἐνίκων* (l. 16), *ἀπεδίδοσαν* (l. 20). Give a synopsis of *κατεδίωξαν* (l. 16) in the tense, voice, person, and number in which it stands. Give also the infinitive and participle.
6. Account for the case of *μνημείου* (l. 5), *ὑμῖν* (l. 12), *πολεμίους* (l. 14); for the mood of *ἀποθάνη* (l. 5), *πέσοι* (l. 11). Explain the grammatical construction of *ων* (l. 2), *ων* (l. 6). What relation is expressed by the latter?
7. Give English words derived from *οἴκος* (l. 3), *γένηται* (l. 11), *πρῶτος* (l. 14). From what Greek words are the following derived: *ephemeral*, *orthopedic*, *periscope*, *epitaph*?
8. Who was Enyalius?

c) Translate into Greek:

1. That night the Greeks reached a river two hundred feet wide.
2. They thought that the enemy would try to prevent them from crossing.
3. Most of the soldiers wished to attack the enemy at once.
4. For they were afraid that the barbarians would fall upon them during the day.
5. However they promised not to advance until they were ordered.
6. If they had crossed the river, they would have conquered before those in front were drawn up for battle.

PART II

Translate the following passage, and answer the questions below it:

a) [In a combat between Achilles and Aeneas, Achilles has already pierced his opponent's shield.]

αὐτὰρ Ἀχιλλεὺς
ἐμμεμαῶς ἐπόρουσεν, ἐρυσσάμενος ξίφος ὁξύν,
285 σμερδαλέα ιάχων· ὁ δὲ χερμάδιον¹ λάβε χειρὶ¹
Αἰνείας, μέγα ἔργον, δού δύο γ' ἄνδρε φέροιεν,
οῖοι νῦν βροτοὶ εἰσ'. ὁ δέ μιν ῥέα πάλλε καὶ οἷος.
ἔνθα κεν Αἰνείας μὲν ἐπεσσύμενον βάλε πέτρω
ἢ κόρυθ' ἡὲ σάκος, τό οἱ ἥρκεσε λύγρον ὅλεθρον,

(THIS EXAMINATION IS CONTINUED ON PAGE 3)

290 τὸν δέ κε Πηλεύδης σχεδὸν² ἄστρι³ θυμὸν ἀπηύρα,⁴
 εὶ μὴ ἄρ' ὁξὺ νόησε Ποσειδάων ἐνοσίχθων.
 αὐτίκα δ' ἀθανάτοισι θεοῖς μετὰ μῦθον ἔειπεν·
 “ὦ πόποι, ἦ μοι ἄχος μεγαλήτορος Αἰνείαο,
 δις τάχα Πηλεύωνι δαμεῖς Ἀϊδόσδε κάτεισιν,
 295 πειθόμενος μύθοισιν Ἀπόλλωνος ἐκάτοιο,
 νήπιος, οὐδέ τί οἱ χραισμήσει λύγρον ὅλεθρον.
 ἀλλὰ τί ἦ νῦν οὐτος ἀναίτιος ἀλγεα πάσχει,
 μὰψ ἔνεκ' ἀλλοτρίων ἀχέων, κεχαρισμένα δ' αἰεὶ
 δῶρα θεοῖσι δίδωσι, τοι οὐρανὸν εύριν ἔχουσιν;
 300 ἀλλ' ἀγεθ' ἡμεῖς πέρ μιν ὑπὲκ θανάτου ἀγάγωμεν,
 μή πως καὶ Κρονίδης κεχολώσεται, αἴ κεν Ἀχιλλεὺς
 τόνδε κατακτείνῃ· μόριμον δέ οἴ ἐστ' ἀλέασθαι,⁵
 ὅφρα μὴ ἀσπερμος⁶ γενεὴ καὶ ἄφαντος ὅληται
 Δαρδάνου, ὃν Κρονίδης περὶ πάντων φίλατο παῖδων,
 305 οἱ ἔθεν ἔξεγένοντο γυναικῶν τε θυητάων.
 ἥδη γὰρ Πριάμον γενεὴν ἥχθηρε Κρονίων.
 νῦν δὲ δὴ Αἰνείαο βίη Τρώεσσιν ἀνάξει
 καὶ παίδων παῖδες, τοὶ κεν μετόπισθε γένωνται.”
 Τὸν δ' ἡμείβετε⁷ ἔπειτα βοῶπις πότνια “Ηρη·
 310 “ἐννοσίγαι”, αὐτὸς σὺ μετὰ φρεσὶ σῆσι νόησον
 Αἰνείαν, ἦ κέν μιν ἔρυσσεαι ἦ κεν ἔάσεις.”

—*Iliad* xx. 283–311.

¹i.e., πέτρον. ²in close combat. ³sword. ⁴from ἀπαυράω=take away. ⁵to avoid.
⁶without seed.

- 6) 1. Locate the following forms: βάλε (l. 288), Ἀϊδόσδε (l. 294), ἔθεν (l. 305), Αἰνείαο (l. 307). Account for the case of τόν (l. 290), Τρώεσσιν (l. 307). Account for the mood of γένωνται (l. 308), φέροιεν (l. 286). How would the last mentioned be expressed in Attic prose? If ὄσοι were substituted for οἷοι (l. 287), how would the meaning be altered? Give the derivation of νήπιος (l. 296), ἄφαντος (l. 303).
2. Scan lines 293–295 inclusive, indicating quantities, division into feet, and chief metrical pauses. Account for the quantity here of the final syllable of Ἀπόλλωνος (l. 295).
3. Tell what you can of the time of composition and of the authorship of the *Iliad*.

Comprehensive Examination

GREEK

Saturday, June 26

9 a.m.-12 m.

Candidates who have not studied Homer should omit Part II.

Candidates offering Greek Cp3 must take Parts I and II. Those omitting Part II can receive credit only for Greek Cp2.

Candidates wishing to be examined only in the sight reading of Homer should take Part II.

PART I

a) Translate the following passage:

[*On the death of her husband, Mania is appointed Satrap of Aeolis.*]

Ἡ δὲ Αἰολὶς ἀρχὴ ἦν μὲν Φαρναβάζου, ἐσατράπενε δ' αὐτῷ ταῦτης τῆς χώρας, ἔως μὲν ἔξη, Ζήνιος Δαρδανέν. ἐπειδὴ δὲ ἐκεῖνος ἀπέθανε, παρασκευαζομένου τοῦ Φαρναβάζου ἄλλω δοῦναι τὴν σατραπείαν, Μανία ἡ τοῦ Ζήνιος γυνή, Δαρδανὸς καὶ αὐτή, δῶρα λαβοῦσα ὥστε καὶ 5 αὐτῷ Φαρναβάζῳ δοῦναι καὶ τοῖς δυναμένοις μάλιστα παρὰ Φαρναβάζῳ, ἐπορεύετο. Ἐλθοῦσα δ' εἰς λόγους εἰπεν· “Ω Φαρνάβαζε, ὁ ἀνήρ σοι δὲ ἐμὸς καὶ τάλλα φίλος ἦν καὶ τοὺς φόρους¹ ἀπεδίδον ὥστε σὺ ἐπαινῶν αὐτὸν ἐτίμας. ἦν οὖν ἐγώ σοι μηδὲν χείρον ἐκείνους ὑπηρετῶ,² τί σε δεῖ ἄλλον σατράπην καθιστάναι; ἦν δέ τι σοι μὴ ἀρέσκω,³ ἐπὶ σοὶ δῆπον 10 ἔσται ἀφελομένῳ ἐμὲ ἄλλω δοῦναι τὴν ἀρχήν.” ἀκούσας ταῦτα ὁ Φαρνά- βαζος ἔγνω δεῖν τὴν γυναῖκα σατραπεύειν. ἡ δ' ἐπεὶ κυρίᾳ⁴ τῆς χώρας ἔγένετο, τοὺς τε φόρους οὐδὲν ἥττον τάνδρος ἀπεδίδον, καὶ πρὸς τούτοις, δόποτε ἀφικοῦτο πρὸς Φαρνάβαζον, ἀεὶ ἥγε δῶρα αὐτῷ, καὶ δόποτε ἐκεῖνος εἰς 15 τὴν χώραν καταβαίνοι, πολὺ πάντων τῶν ὑπάρχων κάλλιστα καὶ ἡδιστα ἔδέχετο αὐτόν, καὶ ἂς τε παρέλαβε πόλεις διεφύλαττεν αὐτῷ καὶ τῶν οὐχ ὑπηρέτων προσέλαβεν ἐπιθαλαττίδας Λάρισάν τε καὶ Ἀμαξιτὸν καὶ Κολω- νάς, ξενικῷ μὲν Ἑλληνικῷ προσβαλοῦσα τοῖς τείχεσιν, αὐτὴ δὲ ἐφ' ἀρμα- μάξης θεωμένη· ὅν δ' ἐπαινέσειε, τούτῳ δῶρα ἀμέμπτως⁵ ἐδίδον, ὥστε 20 λαμπρότατα τὸ ξενικὸν κατεσκευάσατο. συνεστρατεύετο δὲ τῷ Φαρνάβαζῳ καὶ δόποτε εἰς Μυσοὺς ἡ Πισίδας ἐμβάλοι, ὅτι τὴν βασιλέως χώραν κακορ- γοῦσιν. ὥστε καὶ ἀντετίμα αὐτὴν μεγαλοπρεπῶς ὁ Φαρνάβαζος καὶ σύμβοντον ἔστιν ὅτε⁶ παρεκάλει.—Xenophon, *Hellenica* iii. 1. 10-13.

¹ taxes.

² serve.

³ please.

⁴ = ἐγκρατής.

⁵ (without blame) generously.

⁶ ἔστιν ὅτε = ἔνιοτε.

b) Answer in order the following questions on the preceding passage:

1. Decline *γυνή* (l. 4) and *ἀνήρ* (l. 6) entire; decline the singular of *δῶρα* (l. 4), *πόλεις* (l. 15), and, in all genders, *ἀλθοῦσα* (l. 6).
2. Compare *μάλιστα* (l. 5), *χεῖρον* (l. 8), and *ἥδιστα* (l. 14).
3. Inflect the present middle indicative of *δυναμένοις* (l. 5), and *ἀφικνοῖτο* (l. 13).
4. Locate the following forms: *ἀπέθανε* (l. 2), *λαβοῦσα* (l. 4), *ἀφελομένω* (l. 10), *ἐπαινέσειε* (l. 18).
5. Give the principal parts of *ἀκούσας* (l. 10), *καταβαίνοι* (l. 14), *ἐμβάλοι* (l. 20).
6. Give a synopsis of *λαβοῦσα* (l. 4) in the third person singular in the tense in which it stands.
7. Account for the accents of *ἢν δέ τι σοι* (l. 9).
8. Give at least one English word derived from the root of *θεωμένη* (l. 18), *λαμπρότατα* (l. 19). From what Greek words are the following derived: *program*, *diagnosis*, *pathetic*, *paralysis*?
9. What is the force of the preposition in *παρέλαβε* (l. 15), *προσέλαβεν* (l. 16), *προσβαλοῦσα* (l. 17)?
10. Account for the case of *αὐτῷ* (l. 1), *ἀνδρός* (l. 12), *ὑπάρχων* (l. 14), *τελχεσιν* (l. 17).
11. Account for the mood of *δοῦναι* (l. 5), *δοῦναι* (l. 10), *ἀφικνοῖτο* (l. 13), and explain the use of the participles *δυναμένοις* (l. 5) and *ἀφελομένω* (l. 10).

c) Translate into Greek:

1. If Mania gives the king many such gifts, he will make her satrap.
2. Do you think that Cyrus would appoint a woman ruler?
3. She took care that her husband should be a friend to all the citizens.
4. She always goes with the king in order to be present when he praises the army.

PART II

Translate the following passage, and answer the questions that follow it:

a) [Antenor proposes to return Helen. Paris makes a counter proposal.]

345 Τρώων αὐτ' ἀγορὴ γένετ' Ἰλίου ἐν πόλει ἄκρῃ,
δεινή, τετρηχυῖα,¹ παρὰ Πριάμοιο θύρησιν.
τοῖσιν δ' Ἀντήνωρ πεπνυμένος² ἥρχ' ἀγορεύειν.
“Κέκλυτέ μεν, Τρῶες καὶ Δάρδανοι ἡδ' ἐπίκουροι,
ὄφρ' εἴπω τά με θυμὸς ἐν στήθεσσι κελεύει.

(THIS EXAMINATION IS CONTINUED ON PAGE 3)

350 δεῦτ' ἄγετ', 'Αργείην Ἐλένην καὶ κτήμαθ' ἄμ' αὐτῇ
δώομεν Ἀτρεῖδησιν ἄγειν· νῦν δ' ὄρκια πιστὰ
ψευσάμενοι μαχόμεσθα· τῷ οὐ νῦ τι κέρδιον³ ἡμῖν."

354 "Ητοι δ' γ' ὡς εἰπὼν κατ' ἄρ' ἔξετο. τοῖσι δ' ἀνέστη
355 δῖος Ἀλέξανδρος, Ἐλένης πόσις ἡυκόμοιο,
ὅς μιν ἀμειβόμενος ἔπεια πτερόεντα προσηύδα·
"Αντῆνορ, σὺ μὲν οὐκέτ' ἐμοὶ φίλα ταῦτ' ἀγορεύεις·
οἶσθα καὶ ἄλλον μῦθον ἀμείνονα τοῦδε νοῆσαι.
εἰ δ' ἐτέδω δὴ τοῦτον ἀπὸ σπουδῆς ἀγορεύεις,
360 ἔξ ἄρα δὴ τοι ἔπειτα θεοὶ φρένας ὠλεσαν αὐτοὶ.
αὐτάρε ἐγὼ Τρώεσσι μεθ' ἵπποδάμοις ἀγορεύσω·
ἀντικρὺ δ' ἀπόφημι, γυναῖκα μὲν οὐκ ἀποδώσω·
κτήματα δ', ὅσσ' ἀγόμην ἔξ "Αργεος ἡμέτερον δῶ,
πάντ' ἔθέλω δόμεναι, καὶ ἔτ' οἴκοθεν ἄλλ' ἐπιθέναι."

365 "Ητοι δ' γ' ὡς εἰπὼν κατ' ἄρ' ἔξετο. τοῖσι δ' ἀνέστη
Δαρδανίδης Πρίαμος, θεόφιν μήστωρ⁴ ἀτάλαντος,
ὅ σφιν ἐνφρονέων ἀγορήσατο καὶ μετέειπεν·
"Κέκλυτέ μεν, Τρῷες καὶ Δάρδανοι ἡδ' ἐπίκουροι,
ὅφρ' εἴπω τά με θυμὸς ἐνὶ στήθεσσι κελεύει.
370 νῦν μὲν δόρπον ἔλεσθε κατὰ πτόλιν, ὡς τὸ πάρος περ,
372 ἡῶθεν δ' Ἰδαῖος ἵτω κοῖλας ἐπὶ νῆας,
εἰπέμεν Ἀτρεῖδης, 'Αγαμέμνονι καὶ Μενελάῳ,
μῦθον Ἀλέξανδροι, τοῦ εἴνεκα νεῖκος δρωρεν."

—*Iliad* vii. 345-374.

¹ confused. ² wise. ³ κέρδιον = βέλτιον. ⁴ outright. ⁵ counselors.

b) 1. Give the Attic form and account for the mood of: δώομεν (l. 351), εἰπέμεν (l. 373). Account for the case of τοῖσιν (l. 347), μεν (l. 348), τῷ (l. 352), τοῦδε (l. 358), δῶ (l. 363). Give the derivation of ἵπποδάμοις (l. 361), Ἀλέξανδρος (l. 355).

2. Scan lines 355, 356, and 358, indicating quantities, division into feet, ictus, and metrical pauses. Account for the quantity of the last syllables in ἀμειβόμενος and ἔπεια in 356; for the quantity of καὶ in 358.

c) Explain from your knowledge of the story the allusions in νῦν δ' ὄρκια πιστὰ ψευσάμενοι μαχόμεσθα (ll. 351, 352). What more do you know of Antenor?

GREEK

Thursday, September 23

2-5 p.m.

Candidates who have not studied Homer should omit Part II.

PART I

Translate into English the following passage, and answer in order the questions below it:

a) *(In order to promote her designs for obtaining dominion in Greece, Thebes had persuaded the king of Persia to dictate terms to the Greeks.)*

Ὦς δὲ οἱ Θηβαῖοι συνεκάλεσαν ἀπὸ τῶν πόλεων ἀπασῶν ἀκουστομένους τῆς παρὰ βασιλέως ἐπιστολῆς, καὶ ὁ Πέρσης ὁ φέρων τὰ γράμματα δεῖξας τὴν βασιλέως σφραγῖδα¹ ἀνέγνω τὰ γεγραμμένα, οἱ μὲν Θηβαῖοι δμνύναι ταῦτα ἐκέλευνον βασιλεῖ καὶ ἑαυτοῖς τοὺς βουλομένους φίλους 5 εἶναι, οἱ δὲ ἀπὸ τῶν πόλεων ἀπεκρίναντο ὅτι οὐκ ὅμούμενοι ἀλλ' ἀκουστόμενοι πεμφθείσαν· εἴ δέ τι ὄρκων δέουντο, πρὸς τὰς πόλεις πέμπειν ἐκέλευον. δέ μέντοι Ἀρκὰς Λυκομήδης καὶ τοῦτο ἔλεγεν, ὅτι οὐδὲ τὸν σύλλογον ἐν Θήβαις δέοι εἶναι, ἀλλ' ἔνθα ἀν ἦ δό πόλεμος. χαλεπαινόντων δ' αὐτῷ τῶν Θηβαίων καὶ λεγόντων ὡς διαφθείροι τὸ συμμαχικόν, οὐδ' εἰς τὸ 10 συνέδριον² ἥθελε καθίζειν, ἀλλ' ἀπιών ὥχετο, καὶ μετ' αὐτοῦ πάντες οἱ ἔξ Ἀρκαδίας πρέσβεις. ὡς δ' ἐν Θήβαις οὐκ ἥθελησαν οἱ συνελθόντες ὅμόσαι, ἐπεμπον οἱ Θηβαῖοι πρέσβεις ἐπὶ τὰς πόλεις, δμνύναι κελεύοντες ποιήσειν κατὰ τὰ βασιλέως γράμματα, νομίζοντες ὀκνήσειν μίαν ἐκάστην τῶν πόλεων ἀπεχθάνεσθαι³ ἀμα ἑαυτοῖς τε καὶ βασιλεῖ. ἐπεὶ μέντοι εἰς 15 Κόρινθον πρῶτον αὐτῶν ἀφικομένων ὑπέστησαν⁴ οἱ Κορίνθιοι, καὶ ἀπεκρίναντο ὅτι οὐδὲν δέουντο πρὸς βασιλέα κοινῶν ὄρκων, ἐπηκολούθησαν καὶ ἀλλαι πόλεις κατὰ ταῦτα ἀποκρινόμενοι. καὶ αὕτη μὲν ἡ Πελοπίδου καὶ τῶν Θηβαίων τῆς ἀρχῆς περιβολὴ⁵ οὕτω διελύθη.

—Xenophon, *Hellenica* vii. 1. 39-40.

¹ seal. ² council. ³ to be at enmity. ⁴ stood their ground. ⁵ aim.

b) 1. Decline in the singular *γράμματα* (line 2), in the plural *σφραγῖδα* (l. 3). Give, in all genders, the nominative and genitive singular of *ταῦτα* (l. 4), *συνελθόντες* (l. 11). Decline *μιαν* (l. 13) throughout.

2. State where the following forms are made and from what verbs: *ἀνέγνω* (l. 3), *γεγραμμένα* (l. 3), *ὑπέστησαν* (l. 15).

3. Inflect the future optative middle of *ἀπεκρίναντο* (l. 5); the imperfect indicative active of *ὑπέστησαν* (l. 15).

(THIS EXAMINATION IS CONTINUED ON PAGE 2)

4. Give a synopsis of *συνεκάλεσαν* (l. 1), *διελύθη* (l. 18), in the tense, voice, person, and number in which each stands. Give also, in the same tense and voice, the infinitives and the nominative singular (all genders) of the participles.
5. Give the principal parts of *ἀκουσομένους* (l. 1), *δεῖξας* (l. 3), *ἀφικομένων* (l. 15).
6. Account for the case of *ἐπιστολῆς* (l. 2), *ὅρκων* (l. 6), *σύλλογον* (l. 7), *αὐτῶν* (l. 15).
7. Account for the mood of *πεμφθείησαν* (l. 6), *δέοιντο* (l. 6), *ἢ* (l. 8). Explain the use of the tense of *ἀκουσομένους* (l. 1), *όκνήσειν* (l. 13).
8. Give one English word derived from each of the following: *γράμματα* (l. 2), *ἀκουσόμενοι* (l. 5), *ἀρχῆς* (l. 18). From what Greek words are the following derived: *hippodrome*, *panorama*, *paradox*?

c) Translate into Greek:

1. What happened that day when the deputies arrived?
2. If they had seen the king's seal, they would not have done this.
3. For whoever reads this letter will be a friend to the king.
4. The Arcadians went home to deliberate about the oaths.
5. If Pelopidas should attempt to gain the power, the Corinthians would follow his example.
6. Take care that your oaths to the Persians do not prevent you from fighting.
7. Whenever he wished to accomplish anything, he wrote a letter.

PART II

Translate the following passage, and answer the questions below it:

a) [In a conversation with Nestor and other chieftains, Agamemnon gives way to discouragement.]

27 Νέστορι δὲ ξύμβληντο διοτρεφέες βασιλῆες πάρ νηῶν ἀνιόντες, ὅσοι βεβλήσατο χαλκω,

29 Τυδεῖδης Ὁδυσεύς τε καὶ Ἀτρεῖδης Ἀγαμέμνων.

41 τὸν καὶ φωνήσας προσέφη κρείων Ἀγαμέμνων·

“ῳ Νέστορ Νηληιάδῃ, μέγα κῦδος Ἀχαιῶν,
τίπτε λιπῶν πόλεμον φθισήνορα δεῦρ’ ἀφικάνεις;
δείδω, μὴ δή μοι τελέσῃ ἔπος ὅβριμος Ἔκτωρ,

45 ὡς ποτ' ἐπηπείλησεν ἐνὶ Τρώεστ' ἀγορεύων,
 μὴ πρὶν πάρα νηῶν προτὶ Ἰλιον ἀπονέεσθαι,
 πρὶν πυρὶ νῆας ἐνιπρῆσαι, κτεῖναι δὲ καὶ αὐτοὺς.
 κεῖνος τῶς ἀγόρευε τὰ δὴ μὲν πάντα τελεῖται.
 ὁ πόποι, ἦ δα καὶ ἄλλοι ἐνκυήμιδες Ἀχαιοὶ
 50 ἐν θυμῷ βάλλονται ἐμοὶ χόλον, ὡς περ Ἀχιλλεύς,
 οὐδ' ἐθέλοντι μάχεσθαι ἐπὶ πρύμνησι νέεσσιν.”
 τὸν δ' ἡμείβετε’ ἐπειτα Γερήνιος ἵππότα Νέστωρ.
 “η δὴ ταῦτα γ' ἐτοῦμα τετεύχαται, οὐδέ κεν ἄλλως
 Ζεὺς ὑψιβρεμέτης αὐτὸς παρατεκτήναιτο.¹
 55 τεῖχος μὲν γὰρ δὴ κατερήριπεν,² ω̄ ἐπέπιθμεν
 ἄρρηκτον νηῶν τε καὶ αὐτῶν εἴλαρ³ ἔσεσθαι.
 οἱ δ' ἐπὶ νησὶ θοῆσι μάχην ἀλίαστον⁴ ἔχουσι
 νωλεμές⁵ οὐδ' ἀν ἔτι γνοίης, μάλα περ σκοπιάζων,
 ὅπποτέρωθεν Ἀχαιοὶ ὀρινόμενοι κλονέονται,⁶
 60 ὡς ἐπιμὶξ κτείνονται, ἀντὴ δ' οὐρανὸν ἵκει.
 ἡμέis δὲ φραζώμεθ' ὅπως ἔσται τάδε ἔργα,
 εἴ τι νόος ρέει· πόλεμον δ' οὐκ ἄμμε κελεύω
 δύμεναι· οὐ γάρ πως βεβλημένον ἔστι μάχεσθαι.”

—*Iliad* xiv. 27-29; 41-63.

¹ from *παρά*, *contrary to*, and *τεκταίνομαι*, *build*. ² *has fallen*. ³ *defense*. ⁴ *incessant*.

⁵ *continually*. ⁶ from *κλονέω*, *to drive in confusion*.

b) 1. Where are the following forms made: *βεβλήσατο* (l. 28), *ἄμμε* (l. 62), *δύμεναι* (l. 63)? Account for the case of *Νέστορι* (l. 27), *ἐμοὶ* (l. 50), *νηῶν* (l. 56). Account for the mood of *τελέσῃ* (l. 44), *ἐνιπρῆσαι* (l. 47), *παρατεκτήναιτο* (l. 54). Give the derivation of *διοτρεφέες* (l. 27), *φθισήνορα* (l. 43). Comment on the order in line 47.

2. Scan lines 53-55 inclusive, marking quantities, division into feet, ictus, and metrical pauses.

3. State briefly who were the persons named in lines 27-29, and mention some prominent characteristic of each.

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